THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,700—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 5-30 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
20th July.	INDIA	8000	MARMORA	10500
27th ,,	EGYPT	8000	...	...
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6060	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MALOJA	12431
24th ,,	HIMALAYA	7990	...	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MEDINA	12358
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7590	...	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MALWA	10883
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8090	...	...
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MOOLTAN	9 621
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
26th ,,	* MALOJA	12431	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	INDIA	8000	...	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MOREA	10890
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12358	...	...

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

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PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Paris	9200	.....	...	20 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5551	.....	...	23 July	
City of York	7800	.....	...	31 July*	
Newby Hall	.....	.....	20 July	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	.....	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	26 July	13 ,,	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 ,,	22 ,,	12 ,,	
City of Athens	8594	8 Aug.	31 ,,	20 ,,	
City of Lahore	8575	21 ,,	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall. The Newby Hall is "B" class.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles.20 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 ,,	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8600	3 Oct.	.....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 ,,	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	25 ,,	Marseilles31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	8594	31 ,,	Naples....6 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 ,,	.....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	374	561	429	643
London via Marseilles	453	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

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Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

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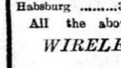

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route via
Kola ... 1205 Thurs. 25th July 9 a.m.
Linga ... 2185 Friday 26th July † 6 a m. direct.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 25th July, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 24th instant, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 8th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 3rd August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
20th July, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Trieste	5095	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Nov

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750	
To London via Trieste	,, 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 908	,, 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
To London via Trieste	,, 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	,, 633	,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	
To London via Trieste	,, 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 832	,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

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Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Austria	7590	D. Cosulich	6th Aug.

For farther particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

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PROPRIETOR.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Puket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

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CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE ..... £ 50,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.

Rs. 50,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
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BRANCHES and AGENCY:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

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Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be assertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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Manager.

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ENGLISH CLOCKS.

DECORATIVE

CHIMING

BRACKET

GRANDFATHER

WALL DIALS

TOWER

A general impression prevails that the manufacture of English Decorative and other house clocks has practically ceased because British workman do not choose to compete with the Continental and American machine made clocks most of which are turned out like buttons, made of wood and wire and are worse even than the old fashioned Dutch. This belief is wrong as there still exist in England many conservative clockmakers who have doggedly persevered through all viscisitudes brought about by the cheap machine made article, to hold their own in the High Class Hand-made English House and other clocks. From the excellent traditions of the past, there is no doubt that the English Clocks are the finest exponents of the "clockmaker's Art and Mystery." It is for this reason that the English article maintains its first position against all competition. Built on the most scientific lines and sound construction and holding the highest character in public opinion for what is generally known as "remarkable finish," the English clocks demonstrate their pre-eminence in accuracy in time-keeping and in their durability. A hundred years of satisfactory usefulness is not too much to expect from an English Clock of any description. This supremacy is now so well acknowledged that Continental manufacturers endeavour to imitate them and even catalogue them under English names.

The old fashion of adding chimes to clocks has greatly revived in the last few years and this revival is specially associated with the English House Clock in imitation of the Great Westminster Clock whose hour bell weighs 13½ tons and is 9 feet in diameter and the quarter bells measure from 3 feet 6 in. to 6 feet diameter the large and weigh from 78 cwt to 21 cwt. The bells cost £6,000 and the Clock Rs. 4,080 or a total of Rupees 1,51,200 in Indian money.

The chimes in English House Clocks are carefully and musically tuned to one another and they give forth not only a pleasing correspondence of sound but a flood of rich music in absolute harmonious accord.

As a special attraction, Continental imitations of English House Clocks offer a 14 days wind or a 30 days wind. A little thought, however, will disclose to anybody that there is not much use in having clocks to go more than a little over 8 days (to allow the possible forgetting of a day), as a week is the easiest period to remember. English Clocks can also be made to go a month by adding another wheel; and even a year by adding two, but the practical English Clockmaker finds it better to adopt that principle of construction which reduces strain and friction.

There is only one house in Bombay where English Clocks may be obtained in any variety.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150°

"SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150°

"SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

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GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

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BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

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Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,	
Chester	125°	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,	
Monkey	125°	,, ,,	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

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WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

In General Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE.—A remedy far superior to all chlorodynes on the market. An invaluable and extremely palatable remedy in all cases of Dysentery, Diarrhœa and all Stomach derangements. Re. 1 per bottle only.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) An extraordinarily successful remedy in all female disorders. Highly recommended in all cases of suppressions and irregularities, etc. Guaranteed harmless. Rs. 3 only. Female Pills (mild) Re. 1 only.

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RINGWORM SPECIFIC has always proved successful in all skin diseases, even where all others have failed. Annas 8 per pot.

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If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists, etc, 61 Hornby Road, (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

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FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

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IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.
SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.
HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

SUPPLY OF BENGAL COAL AND COKE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COAL and COKE, to be delivered during the year 1913 as under :—

BEST STEAM COAL FOR USE ON LOCOMOTIVES.

CONTRACT (A)—40,000 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 3,300 Tons in Railway Wagons at Waltair.

CONTRACT (B)—1,00,000 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 8,300 Tons in Railway Wagons, in the Madras Harbour or in the Rayapuram Station Yard.

CONTRACT (C)—80,000 Tons, of which not less than 30,000 Tons, must be delivered between the 1st January and 31st March, and the balance in full cargos at regular intervals between the 1st July and 31st December, in Railway Wagons in the Mormugao Harbour.

COAL FOR SMITHS SHOP PURPOSES.

CONTRACT (D)—2,000 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 170 Tons in Railway Wagons, at Perambur Works.

CONTRACT (E)—1,500 Tons to be delivered in two consignments of 750 Tons each, one between 1st January and 31st March, and one between 1st July and 30th September, in Railway Wagons in the Mormugao Harbour.

COKE FOR FOUNDRY PURPOSES.

CONTRACT (F)—2,500 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 200 Tons in Railway Wagons, at Perambur Works.

CONTRACT (G)—600 Tons to be delivered in two consignments of 300 Tons each, one between 1st January and 31st March, and one between 1st July and 30th September, in Railway Wagons, in the Mormugao Harbour.

A separate Tender must be submitted for each contract as detailed above.

The Coal and Coke to be supplied will be open to inspection by the Indian Railway Board's Mining Engineer

Deposits as under must be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Ltd., or to the Company's Cashier, at Madras, and the receipts for the same sent with Tenders. These amounts will be retained as part security deposit against fulfilment of contracts by those whose Tenders are accepted and returned to those whose Tenders are not accepted :—

Contracts	B. and C.	Rs. 2,000.
do.	A. and F.	Rs. 1,000.
do.	D. E. and G.	Rs. 400.

A formal agreement with the Company must be executed within thirty days of acceptance of Tender otherwise the security deposit will be forfeited.

The quantities of Coal given as requirements for the year 1913, against Contracts A. B. and C. may be accepted as the Company's requirements for the years 1914 and 1915, and alternative Tenders can be submitted for these contracts, one for supplies during the year 1913, and one for supplies during the three years 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of a fee of Rs. 10, from the LOCO and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT Perambur Works, Madras.

Tenders from Principals (not Agents) only will be considered and they must be enclosed in sealed covers subscribed "TENDER for COAL (or COKE)" addressed to the AGENT, M. and S. M. Railway, Rayapuram.

Tenders will be received up to the 19th August, 1912.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves the rights to accept the whole or part of any Tender.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Civil Miscellaneous Nos. 54 and 55 of 1912.

In the matter of the BANK OF BURMA, LIMITED (In liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company, are required on or before the 5th day of September, 1912, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their advocates or pleaders (if any) to EDWIN RICHARD HOLDSWORTH of Phayre Street Rangoon, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, are in person or by their advocates or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 11th day of November, 1912, at the 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court is appointed for hearing and adjudication upon the debts and claims. Dated this 10th July, 1912.

J. HORMASJI.
Deputy Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1491 E. 1459.

Dated 1st July, 1912. Recd. 26th June, 1912.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of KRISHNABAI, widow of LILADHAR VALLABHDAS, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

CHATURBHUJ VISSANJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate within the Fort, father and one of the executors according to the tenor of the will of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir NARAYEN GANESH CHANDAVARKER, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve and in the third year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

P. M. MALABARI.
The 25th day of June, 1912.
Messrs. DUBASH, & PUSHOTTAMRAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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(A) 8 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 3rd August and it is proposed to hold 6 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 2 Extra Meetings after Poona Races, 2nd Meeting.)

(B) POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING, 3 days.
7th, 11th and 14th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days.
21st, 24th and 28th September.

(C) CLOSED MEETING, 1 day, (17th September.)

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Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each :—

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Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 60
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2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

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Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes by applying to the Secretary at the Race Office before Saturday July 27th 1912.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 20th July, 1912.

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No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property at Jackeria Musjid Street, or Bhuj Moholla out of Fort,

High Court, O. O. C. J. Suit No. 740 of 1909.

Abdul Ganee Mahomed Salay Aswari ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Aishabai, widow and others ..... Defendants

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver herein, and in pursuance of the Consent Decree dated 13th February 1912 Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction, the property situate at Jackeria Musjid Street on the premises THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th day of July 1912 at 4-30 o'clock p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-houses standing thereon situate at Jackeria Musjid Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring about 133 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 501 and Street Nos. 344-46 and bounded as follows :—on or towards the East by the Jackeria Musjid, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Abubaker Ismail and on or towards the South by the property of Mussa Haji Fazal and which said premises were formerly and or now in the possession of Mr. R. D. Sethna, Receiver in suit No. 1071 of 1908.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Khanderao, Laud and Mehta, Solicitors for the Receiver at their Office at Church Gate Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

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On MONDAY, the 22nd inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

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CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
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Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
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In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Re. 1½ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Kandewadi, Girgaum.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th day of July, 1912, at the hour of 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property, by order and under instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bhairoanath Balkrishna Joshi, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 25th day of April, 1911, and made between the abovenamed mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kandewadi, Girgaum, in the cart of Nigdowni, in Kandewadi Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 10, New No. 142, and bearing Old Survey No. 551, New Survey No. 7744, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward D., Ward Nos. 21 and 22, containing by admeasurement 436 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the passage of the said oart, on or towards the west and north by the cart belonging to the Portuguese Church the property of J. D. Fonseca, formerly belongiog to Louis Antonio Buttalo, and on or towards the south by the property of Kashinath Mahadeo Bhat and Manournekabai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the said mortgagee, at their Office, in No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, Etc.

High Court Suit No. 693 of 1911.

Rose Matilda Oliveira and others ... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

E. J. Coelho and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Ignacio Gomes, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, in House No. 154, on Parbhadevi Road, Dadar, household blackwood furniture, such as round table, arm and without arm chairs, benches, dining tables, bedsteads, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, teapoys, boxes, square piano, copper utensils, glassware, lamps, pictures, gold neck chain, ear ornaments.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on DeLisle Road, Opposite the Hope Mill.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 5 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee Bai Jamnabai, widow of Kooberdas Harichand, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haji Ali Tyab, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of November, 1905, the following landed property viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the foras tenure, situate at Delisle Road, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 662, 663, 687, 689, 759 and 662, New Nos. 1B-12646 and 2A1-12645, Old Survey No. , New Survey No. 1AD-2669 and 1AC-2670, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Ward No. 2402 (3) Street No. 237B, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the property of Haji Joosub Haji Tyeb, on or towards the south by the property of Cowasji Jamsetji Amroliwalla, on or towards the west by foot passage and beyond that by the public road, and on or towards the east by the property of Haji Habib Haji Karim, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne & Co., attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A good opportunity to private buyers of jewellery and jewellery merchants.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND PRECIOUS ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of the executor of the late Mr. Hasansey Lidhar, deceased, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, on MONDAY the 22nd; and TUESDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1912, at 2-30 p.m.(S.T.) each day the valuable jewellery and ornaments of the abovementioned deceased gentleman, consisting of diamond; necklace and bangles of good workmanship, diamond ruby; emerald and pearl ear-rings, ear-drops, bracelets, necklaces, brooches, hair pins, scarf pins, rings, etc. Also packets of loose ruby pearls, diamonds sapphires and other gems.

Also property of an English gentleman one English-made diamond necklace set in platinum.

The jewellery is on view from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m (S.T.).

Full particulars may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1912.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters—

One case electric plated ware suitable for presentation.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Dun Country-bred mare, 14-2, 9 years, very fast and handy and regularly hunted last year in Central India.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with a horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE of C. I. PILLARS, porous pots and closets, iron bolt and nuts, iron plates, steam pipes, rope and sewing machine, etc.

Under instructions from B.N. Lang, Esqr, Official Lequidator of the Bombay and Hajaz Steam Navigation Co., of India, Limited, (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT, & Co., will, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at A.M. Jeewanji's Press compound, at Gurupdeo, Tank Bunder:—

A lot of C.I. Pillars, porous pots and closets, iron bolts and nuts, iron plates, steam pipe, broken sewing machine, waste paper bags, empty paint pots, tables, wooden pieces, one lot rope, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on THURSDAY, the 1st August next, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.):—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT POONA,

NEXT TO THE POONA RAILWAY STATION, formerly known as the Royal Family Hotel and now as the National Hotel.

On SUNDAY, the 25th August next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from Mr. Fatechand Ravaldas the owner of the property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, Bungalow, outhouses and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Poona Civil Lines, in the Deccan, in the Registration Sub-district of Haveli in the District of Poona and formerly called or known by the name of the Royal Family Hotel and now by the National Hotel, containing by admeasurement two acres and 1,117 square yards or there abouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, or or towards the East by the property of the late Messrs. Nusserwanji Manekji Petit, on or towards tae West by the Road leading to Poona Railway Station, on or towards the North by the Southern Maratha Railway line, on or towards the south by a Public Road, and which premises are assessed by the Poona Suburban Municipality under No. 107, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 89 and the land Revenue payable for the said plot is Rs. 6-6 per annum and which is now occupied by tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, attorneys for the vendor at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th July, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOK AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I, Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd August 1912 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A discriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th July, 1912.

CEMENT

HAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FAIRBAIRN—June 27, at 4 The Esplanade, Plymouth, the wife of Lieut. Bernard Fairbairn, R. N., his Majesty's ship Lion, of a son.

MCNALTY—June 29, in Dublin, the wife of Major Irvine McNalty, Army Service Corps, of a son.

PEASE—June 26, at Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, the wife of Col. Commandant L. T. Pease, Royal Marine Art, of a son.

BALFOUR—June 29, at 58 Mount Street, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. E. H. Balfour, of The Manor, Sidmouth, of a daughter.

HOLLAND—At Boreatton Hall,, Shrawsbury, the wife of Capt. J. E. Holland, 7th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

LE POER TRENCH—June 25, at 77 Rathgar Road, Dublin, the wife of C. E. Le Poer Trench, of the Egyptian Educational Dept, of a daugater.

MARRIAGES.

BARTHOLOMEW—BOHN—June 29, at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, by the Rev. Canon Peonefather, Roderick George Bartholomew, C. E., Public Works Dept. (Ceylon), son of Major Bartholomew, R. E. S., to Enid Constance Godson, daughter of the late Henry Bohn, Barrister-at-law, and of Mrs. Henry Bohn, of 17 Holland Villas Road, Kensington.

WYNNE—HORSLEY—July 3, at St. Michael's and All Angels. Paddington, by the Vicar, the Rev. G. F. Prescott, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Pelly, Vicar of Chetwode, Bucks, uncles of the bride, Campbell Mountague Edward Wynne, youngest son of the late Llewelyn Wynne, Esq., of Hook, Surrey, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Dowdeswell Horsley, Esq. (Madras Civil Service) and of Mrs. Horsley, of Manor Lodge, Bentworth, Alton, Hants.

DEATHS.

BROWNLOW—July 2, at 1 Ralston Street, Chelsea, Frances, widow of Col. Charles St. George Brownlow, aged 79.

INGLIS—June 27, near Cookham, Alexander Raymond Inglis, elder son of Col. William Raymond Inglis, of Rockling Hall, Essex, and Druimuan, Perthshire, aged 25.

KEILY—July 1, at Dover, Pat, youngest child of Major and Mrs. F P. C. Keily, aged 2 years. B. I. P.

PUNNETT—June 25, at Newquay, Lieut. Arthur Darcy Punnett, R. N., son of the late H. B. Punnett, B. C. S., and grandson of the late Col. A.M. Bramley B. S. C., aged 26.

WYLLIE—June 29, at 39 Prince's Gate, Mary Beatrice; the beloved wife of Col. A. K. Wyllie, C, B,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Bombay Athletics Club, Cooperage.

Gymkhana Cricket—"A." Team vs. Elphinstone Cricket Club. "B." Team vs. City Police Cricket Club.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre., 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Every man can look back when it is too late and see how money might have been made."—Scranton Tribune.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer s.s. "India" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m, to-day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

		Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	...	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).		6-45	7-30
Poona Express	...	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express ...	...	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

		Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	...	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	...	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	...	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March Characteristique	Teddy Bears Picnic ..... Bratton
Overture	L'Amour au Village ..... Bouillon
Valse	Lonan Wellen ..... Ivanovici
Selection	The Mikado ..... Sullivan
Alaskan Song ...	Cocheco ..... Reeves
Selection	The Arcadians ..... Monckton
Travestie	The Warblers' Serenade.. Perry
Patrol	The Coons ..... Lotter

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play under the direction of Sergt. J. O'Dell commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s.s. "Lightning" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30, on Sunday, the 21st instant.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.—The pleasant Sunday evening meeting to-morrow will be addressed by the Rev. H. E. Barrell. His subject will be "Lame Excuses." The meetings commence at nine, and a a cordial welcome awaits everyone.

A MISSING DRAFT.—Soonderji Monji, who arrived in Bombay on board the s. s. "Kanzler", has reported to the police that on the voyage he lost a red pocket-book in which he had kept a draft for Rs. 2,000 on the Mercantile Bank of India.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. J. Paddington has reported to the police the theft of two sarpaulins valued at Rs. 280, used for covering Government coal-barges and which were lying alongside the Government Dockyard.—Mr. L. Coombe, Manager of the French Bank, residing at Marine Mansion, Marine Lines, reports the theft of a gold watch with a platinum chain, a gold urn and a silver powder-box collectively valued at Rs. 405.

THE SEVA SADAN.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Consumptives' Homes Society held on the 15th instant, at the Seva Sadan, the following resolution was passed and communicated to Mrs. Malabari:—"The members of the Consumptives' Homes Society deeply regret the sudden and untimely death of Mr. B. M. Malabari, the father and founder of the Society. His death is an irreparable loss not only to his family but to the poor and the unfortunate in India, for in him they have lost a most sympathetic friend, brother and benefactor. It is our fervent prayer that God may give strength to his family to bear this heavy bereavement. May his soul rest in peace."—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Seva Sadan Society held on the 15th instant at the Seva Sadan, Lady Chandavarkar presiding the Society passed a similar resolution.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE special film that will occupy the screen of the Excelsior for the week beginning with to-night, is "The Coming of Columbus," a masterful effort of thought illustrating with a marked degree of accuracy one of the greatest events in the world's history. The mind is taken back to the last deeds of the 15th century and ocular demonstration is given of a succession of events and incidents in the life and work of the great discoverer as if they were contemparaneous with our own times.

The film begins with the departure of Columbus from Portugal on his way to Spain, where he gains admission with the Dominican Monastery at Salamanca, and ends with his return to Spain, after his second voyage, as a captive in irons in charge of Bobadilla who had been commissioned to arrest and bring him back on a charge of having failed to account for the gains of his discoveries.

The illustrations are bassed on the original records of the events portrayed, even to the original log-book kept by Columbus himself; while the very frail looking crafts shown are replicas of the "Santa Maria "Pinta" and "Nina" the original being in the possession of the Spanish Government, who supplied the replicas to the American Government for the Columbus Exposition.

The cast consists of over 350 characters and the production of the film cost over £6,000. As an educational asset, the picture-story cannot be too highly estimated; while it is not possible to convey to the minds otherwise than visually, magnificence and unique grandeur of the spectacular effect, which no one should lose the opportunity of beholding.

SOCIETY AND THE MAN.

There being an increasing demand for pictures of real life, the America-India Cinematograph is showing this week "Society and the Man," one of those fine productions for which the name "Vitagraph" is now so famous. It is the story of a man, who, though poor, became rich in the love of wife and child. When he afterwards became wealthy, he plunged headlong into the full sewim of fashionable society; but in spite of all the giddy whirl of pleasure, was not really happy, because when wealth comes in at the door, love flies out at the window. A sudden catastrophe opened his eyes to the truth, and he found that happiness does not consist merely in riches, but in true love and peace of mind.

The other star film in this week's programme is "Saul and David," a biblical subject that is sure to win the admiration of all by its magnificent colouring and brilliant scenic effects.

The story of Saul's jealousy and David's magnanimity, as told in the First Book of Samuel, contains some of the finest incidents in the Old Testament; and no one should miss the opportunity of seeing this beautiful reproduction of a famous subject.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.

Matton Gramfed from As. 6 to As. 8 per lb.
Saddle, Leg As., Shoulder } From As. 3 to As. 5 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney from As. 8 to As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 10 to As. 12 per doz.

VEAL.

Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.

Beef Buffalo 1st sort As. 3 per lb.
Do. 2nd sort from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 5 to As. 6 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-2 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Hump from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 5 per lb.
Tongue from As. 4 to As. 5 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 14 per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.

Pomfret from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) Rs. 6 each.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 1 1-4 to Rs. 4 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 2 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 2 to As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 8 to Rs. 2 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 each.
Crabs pies 9 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls (large) from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 7 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from Re. 1 to Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.

Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz.
Grapes from As. 6 to As. 8 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from Rs 1½ to Rs. 2 per doz,
do. (Madrae) Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per doz.
do. (Affoe) from As. 6 to Rs. 8 per doz.
do. (Nilam) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per doz.

VEGETABLES.

Cauliflower from As. 6 to As. 10 each.
Green Peas from As. 3 to As. 4 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 8 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 to As. 2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from As. 1 to As. 1 1-4 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
French Beans As. 1 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 6 per seer.
Carrots from As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer to As. 1 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2½ per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Pumpkins (Red) 9 As. 1 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 1-4 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
July	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
29 m	3 31	26 6	m 9 15	18 3
	3 48 a	27 7	10 13 a	17 1
21 m	4 34	25 11	m 10 17	19 8
	4 35 a	26 5	11 10 a	17 5
22 m	5 47	25 5	m 11 33	20 10
	5 27 a	25 4		

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July 20 (Saturday) ,, Ch 12m ,, 7h 19m
,, 21 (Sunday) ,, 6h 12m ,, 7h 19m
,, 22 (Monday) ,, 6h 12m ,, 7h 18m

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Medina," July 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Medina," with the English mails of the 5th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday and brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Eley, Mr. W.
Booth, Mr. F. and Mrs.
Raper, Mr. J. H. F.
Bloun, Mr. B. M.
Peckham, Mr. A. N.
Skinner, Miss
Mattison, Mr. M. M. and Mrs.
Sykes, Mr. O. J.
de Dombasle, Mr. J.
Jackson, Mr. F. W.
Wood, Mr. G. E.
Subryan, Mr. A.
Panday, Mr. M.
Samud Mr. A.
Pymen, Mr. R. A.
Basu, Mr. P.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Erskine, Capt. A.
Hollins, Mr. S. T.
Lloyd Mr. C. P. W.
Craig, Mr. J. W. A.
Ball, Mr. J. and Mrs.
Radford, Prof. E. A.
Marsden, Capt. C.
Ghosani, Mr. S. D.
Hunter, Mr. J. G. C.
Youngman, Mr. W.
Khan, Mr. G. M.
Green, Mr. H. H.
Jones, Capt. T. W.
Darby, Mr. A. W.
Coryton, Mrs.
Roy, Mr. K. and Mrs. S.
O'Brien, Mrs. G. E.
Ahuji, Mr. S. N.
Kunzrai, Mr. H. B.
Ray, Mr. J. C.
Kashyap, Mr. S. R.
Husein, Dr.
Boyd, Mr. F.
Prendergast, Mrs. and Miss O. V.
Smith, Mr. S. G. M.
Ray, Mr. N. C.
Armstrong, Mr. T. F.
Blunt, Mr. D. L.
Kellas, Mr. A. M.
Saraf, Mr. S. S.
Buckle, Mr. A. J.
Mehpans, Mr. G. M.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Dixon, Mr. R.
Wallis, Hon. Justice Sir and Lady.
Marshall, Mr. E. H.
Prendergast, Miss C.
Knight, Lt.-Col. W. C.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Bowers, Capt. S. H.

Per s. s. "Trieste," July 18.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd per s. s. "Trieste" from Trieste and intermediate ports on Thursday evening:—

Alfieri, Mr
Bartels, Mr A
Batliboi, Mr Sorab B
Billgrami, Mr S A
Boulton, Miss B
Booth, Mr Ch
Briggs, Mr and Mrs
Briggs, Master
Bubrer, Mr C
Chamier, Mr
Child, Mr B S
Chittamber, Mr
Cowan, Mr
Davar, Mr S B
Deen, Mr J A
Farrell, Lt J V
French, Sir Edward and Lady
Jai Gopal, Mr
Grassmann, Dr
Hatchell, Mr V E
Howse, Mr
Iyer, Mr E L
Josjobhoy, Mr R B
Kalogiros, Mr P E
Lall, Mr
Lubrmann, Miss O
Lyall, Mr
Mackenzie, Capt
Mahabeer, Mr
Metcalfe, Capt J G E
Miller, Mr and Mrs E D B
Mitter, Mr A
Mukerjee, Mr
Murat, Mr D D
Porter, Mr P B
Parkes, Mr A L
Price, Capt
Remy, Dr E
Shaw, Mr
Shah, Mr and Mrs A M
Sheffi, Mr
Sinha, Mr N N
Suelling, Mr
Thakore, Mr N C
Vaswani, Mr V

Per s. s. "Castalia," July 21.

The Anchor Line steamer "Castalia" is due to arrive here to-morrow with the following passengers:—

Constance, de Courcy Hon. Mrs
Chak, Mr K N
Reid, Mrs J L and infant

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Marmora," July 20.

The P. and O. Co's Mail Steamer "Marmora" sail to-day for Marseilles and Europe to-day with the following passengers:—

Alexander, Mr R D T
Barnes, Mr
Bion, Mr
Blackwood, Mrs E
Brackenbury, Mr. C F
Buckland, Mr L L
Barnicott, Mr A W
Barton, Mr C H
Babonsan, Mr J T
Becher, Maj G A
Brown, Mr C E
Cloke, Mr J G
Corrie, Mrs W F T
Donald, Mr
Davis, Miss M
Dove, Mr R
Dunstan, Mr H
Dyer, Mr
Edmond, Mr J H
Everall, Mr W T
Evelyn, Sister
Fraser, Mr E
Fordyce, Mr T K
Gibson, Mr
Gordon, Mr A
Handoo, Mr Ram
Harrison, Capt J
Haughton, Capt S G S
Holmes, Mr Burton
Heilgers, Mr F W
Hind, Dr G R
Kimmons, Mr A
Kingsford, Mr D H
Khan, Mr A B
La Touche, Mr and Mrs, 2 misses and Master
Lynn, Mr Graham R
Lincoln, Mr F
Logan, Mr W T
Lobb. Mr E
Mackenzie Mr. A T
Marshall, Mr A E
Mein, Mr D B
Morrison, Mr A B
Morton, Lt-Col E R
Morrison, Mr D
Newhouse, Mr C G
Napier, Mr O H L
Nararkar, Mr S N
Nation, Mr L W
Orr, C S I, I C S, Hon'ble Mr J P
Ormsby, Mr and Mrs O C
Reynoll, Mr C A
Richardson, Mr G
Rosher, Mr F E
Rusz, Mr F
Rust, Mr. N A
Schealer, Mr J F
Sheepshanks, Mr R H
Sleigh, Mr A L
Smith, Mr C G
Stewart, Capt and Mrs F H
Stuart, Miss H G
Scoby, Mr G S
Scott, Mr T H
Shaw, Mr G P
Sim, Mr
St. Clair, Mrs
Toyomaru Nuyashita, Mr
Truell, Capt E G S
Vine, Mr D L
Wright, Lt.-Col, E G
Warburton, Mr W G
Wallace, Mr C H
Williams, Mrs
Williamson, Mr G W

Per s. s. "Scindia," July 20.

The Anchor Line steamer "Scindia" will sail from No. 2 shed Victoria dook to-day with the following passengers. Medical inspection at 12-30 noon sharp.

Dracup, Mrs A H and infant
Nation, Mr R P
Peck, Maj E S

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6. a.m., on the 18th July, to 6 a.m., on the 19th July:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	1	1
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		109
Same date last year.....		75
Small-pox	1	1

CHOLERA RETURNS.

The following are the returns of the cholera cases and deaths for the 24 hours ending 5 a.m., yesterday:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Middle and Lower Colaba ...	1	1
Fort, Northern	1	0
Umarkhadi	1	1
Dongri	2	2
Fanaswadi	0	1
Walkeshwar	1	0
Mahalakshmi	2	0
Mazagon	1	1
Tarwadi	1	1
Tardeo	1	1
Total...	11	8

ARABELLA RADIO-MEDICINAL WATER.

"The Best."

A well known physician writing recently from Uppingham says:—"My opinion of "Arabella" water is that it is one of the best, if not "the very best" on the market. It is as well to note that there is but one Radio-Medicinal water "Arabella" famed the world over for its many remarkable cures. In all parts eminent men prescribe its use in their practice and report highly of the beneficial results obtained. Principals, matrons, and nurses of Home, Hospitals and Institutes use it with and strongly recommend it, to patients, as the most successful remedy in the treatment of indigestion, dyspepcia, gout, liver, constipation, and kidney trouble. The radio-activity existing in "Arabella" has a marked influence in the relief of, and curing chronic constipation. It will ensure against appendicities. In its action there is no disorder, or inconvenience experienced, no confinement to the house, of restriction in dieting necessary. Being almost tasteless, it is as easy to take as a glass of pure water, it is therefore an ideal aperient and laxative for adults and children residing in tropical climates. Obtainable through all leading chemists, Bombay and Calcutta."

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

7th Sunday after Trinity.—21st July.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Lloyd in E flat, Hymns—247, 281, 520, 319. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 196, 243, 266. Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.: On Wednesdays, at 6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a.m. Matins; 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p. m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—7-30 a.m., Tuesdays and Holydays, Holy Eucharist. Daily 8 a. m. Matins; Daily 5 p.m. Evensong.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. C. W. Thorne, M. A.; Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M. A.; Rev. T. W. Sharpley, B. A., Marathi, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi; Gujerathi, Rev. Luxmon Hari. Licensed Readers—English, Mr. F. Anderson, M. A., J. P.; Mr. F. J. Clark; Marathi, Mr. B. N. Athavle, B.A., Ll. B., J.P., Dr. Lemuel L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M.; Gujerathi, Mr. Vishram Das Parekh. Sunday Services—English, 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi, 9-30 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. 1st and 3rd Sunday, Holy Communion; 2nd Sunday, Missionary meeting. Gujerathi, 2-30 p.m

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

Home, Colonial and Foreign Affairs.

HOME.

THE King and Queen have had anything but royal weather for their visit to the West, which was brought to an end at Bristol on June 28. They had frequently to face heavy showers in their drives in Cardiff and the mining valleys, and a storm of rain and hail burst over Bristol on June 28, in the middle of the chief ceremony of the day—the opening of the King Edward VII. Memorial Infirmary by the King. Besides opening the new Infirmary, their Majesties visited Clifton College and the Council House, where the honour of knighthood was conferred on the Lord Mayor (Mr. F. W. Wills, a cousin of the late Lord Winterstoke).

Before leaving Cardiff, their Majesties paid a short visit to the King Edward VII. Hospital, and went through the wards under the guidance of the matron, Miss Wilson. They talked with many of the patients, and remarked upon the brightness of the wards, in which several bouquets that the Queen had caused to be sent to the institution. During the journey from the hospital their Majesties travelled through a poor quarter of the city and the enthusiasm of the people seemed to please the King and Queen much. In conversation with Lord Merthyr, the King spoke with enthusiasm of the reception that had been given to him in Cardiff. Their Majesties were also greatly impressed by the singing of the children at the various places when the royal procession stopped. Lord Merthyr received from the King the G. C. V. O., and Capt. Lionel Lindsay, Chief Constable of Glamorgan, the M. V. O. At the railway station the King intimated to the Lord Mayor that he hoped to come to Cardiff again to open the National Museum, the foundation-stone of which he had laid. The King and Queen arrived at Paddington at half-past six on June 28, and drove to Buckingham Palace.

In the House of Commons on June 28, Lord R. Cecil moved the reduction of the Home Secretary's salary as a protest against his action in transferring Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence to the first division and leaving the other suffragist prisoners in the second division. Mr. McKenna replied that in dealing with the three prisoners named he had merely carried out the decision of the judge, and that it would have been unconstitutional and against the public interest for him to have removed the other prisoners to the first division when they had been sentenced to the second division. Lord R. Cecil's proposal was rejected by a majority of 144.

In the House of Lords on July 2, the Places of Worship (Enfranchisement) Bill was read a second time. The Earl of Selborne called attention to the naval position in the Mediterranean, and strongly complained of the reduction of garrisons and ships in those waters. The policy of the Government was defended by the Marquess of Crewe, who indicated that in due course a full announcement would be made on the various facts and questions of policy which the Government had been engaged in considering. The Marquess of Lansdowne, who took part in the debate, declared that he could come to no other conclusion than that we had for some time past been lagging behind in the matter of naval construction, and he was still more convinced that in the matter of men there was a very serious deficiency to make good.

In the Commons, Mr. Runciman replied to questions by Mr. Long and others as to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. He gave details as to the chief centres of the disease, and stated that so far as it was possible for him to judge at the moment, it would not be necessary to prohibit the exhibition of cattle, sheep, goats, and swine at the Highland Society's Show, but, as a measure of precaution, he proposed to make arrangements for excluding therefrom any which come from England or Ireland. In Committee on the Government of Ireland Bill, a few further amendments having been disposed of, the question that clause one as amended, stand part of the Bill, was discussed. The proposals of the clause were vigorously criticised by the Opposition, and one Liberal. Mr. Pirie, intimated that he would vote against it. The debate was adjourned.

The "Standard" says:—The Government are faced with a serious domestic crisis. The first serious rift in the Coalition has taken place. The Labour Party have declared that unless the Government candidate is withdrawn at Hanley, they will contest not only that seat, but Crewe also, and that during the campaign they will withdraw their forty-four votes from the House of Commons. The Chief Liberal Whip declares that the Government will persist in their intention to contest the seat at Hanley, and thus a rapture is assured. It may be only temporary, but its consequences must be permanent. Seeing how narrow have been many of the recent majorities of the Government, the loss of the Labour votes on a motion of importance would make the position of Mr. Asquith's Cabinet untenable. The progress of the feud which has now broken out between two of the sections of the Coalition will be watched with intense interest by all parties. Its consequences may be of the utmost importance to the welfare of the country.

Birmingham doctors to the number of about 200 have decided to send in notices terminating their contracts with the friendly societies. The notices will be sent in as they fall due.

The members of the Blackburn District Medical Association on July 1, decided upon the termination of all contracts as advisers to friendly societies. The Medical Association covers population exceeding 350,000 and embraces Blackburn, Darwen, Accrington, Church and Oswaldtwistle. The friendly societies in the area constitute the strongest single district outside London, the membership approaching 50,000.

The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease which was reported to the Board of Agriculture from Liverpool on June 28 has led already to a widespread disturbance of the cattle trade and to a serious interference with the Royal Show, which was opened at Doncaster on July 2. The President of the Board of Agriculture announced in the House of Commons on July 2 that he had abundant evidence that the disease had its origin in Ireland, and in view of the great traffic in live stock between the ports of Dublin and Liverpool—the value of the cattle amounts to £400,000 a week—the most stringent restrictions are being imposed. The exhibition of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats has been prohibited at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, and as three-quarters of the exhibits in these classes had already been sent to the showyard the railway companies have been engaged in removing them to the districts from which they had been sent. A consignment of Kerry and Dexter cattle from County Dublin, which were regarded with some suspicion, were slaughtered by order of the Board of Agriculture. The disease has been traced to a farm at Swords, to County Dublin, whither it is supposed to have been borne either in foreign hay or in the clothes of the drovers.

The President of the Board of Agriculture announced in the House of Commons on July 3 that since he made his statement on the previous day four outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease have been confirmed in the Northumberland scheduled area one in the scheduled area which comprises a part of Cheshire, and four in the West Riding scheduled area. Three reported cases are under investigation two just outside the Northumberland area and one in the Cheshire area.

Sir William Ramsay, speaking for the last time as Professor of Chemistry at University College, London, July 3, regretted the increased attention now paid to examinations, and attacked the external system at London University. The political machine, he said, was fit only for the scrap-heap. Little progress in mental well-being was made in this country, for those in supreme power were selected not so much for competence as for glibness of tongue.

A feature of railway operation during recent years has been the introduction of electrical methods, and of the electropneumatic and all electric signalling systems represent the latest expression of this tendency. An attempt is now being made to employ wireless methods, and a demonstration has been given at Stratford-on-Avon of the new form of the Ballophone Wireless Inductive system of railway telephony, telegraphing, and signalling. The tests included the sending of messages between a moving train and Stratford Station, the warning of a moving train by audible signal, signalling to a station from a moving train, the stopping of a train in motion, and the stopping of a train after it had been allowed to enter a particular section. A final set of experiments illustrated the possibility of employing the ballophone system to prevent a collision which would otherwise have arisen as the result of a signalman's error, discovered too late to be rectified by ordinary methods.

On June 29 two officers and fourteen men of Capt. Amundsen's South Polar expedition arrived in Newcastle-upon-Tyne on their way to Norway. They were welcomed by a large contingent of Danes and Norwegians resident in Newcastle, including Mr. Louis Zöllner, the Consul for Denmark. The party included Lieuts. Prestrud and Gjertsen, and four men who made the final dash with Capt. Amundsen for the Pole. The party afterwards left for Bergen in the steamship "Venus." The "Fram" and Capt. Amundsen are at Buenos Ayres, and the men have instructions to join the vessel on Dec. 1 in order to proceed on a voyage of discovery to the North Pole.

The new Boulter's Lock was formally reopened on June 29. Among those present, in addtion to the Thames Conservators, were Lord Kintore, the Lord Mayor, Alderman and Sheriff Hanson, and Lord Devonport (Chairman of the Port Authority). The party came by a river from Henley, where they inspected arrangements for Pegatta. The weather, though stormy for most of the day, was fine sunny during the ceremony, which was watched by large crowds on land and water. Lord Desborough formally laid as memorial stone. Sir Robert Buckell, on behalf of the Thames Conservancy Board having presented him with a silver trowel and an ivory mallet, each suitably inscribed. Sir Robert said that that was the first of many improvements contemplated on the river. After the ceremony those present went over to the boat "conveyer," over which the first boat to pass contained Lord Desborough, the Lord Mayor, and the Mayor of Maidenhead.

At a meeting of the Clyde Navigation Trust in Glasgow on July 2 it was reported that the revenue for the year ended June 30 amounted to £582,486 compared with £577,322 for the year ended June 30, 1911, being an increase of £5,164. The revenue was the largest yet recorded for the Trust, notwithstanding that there were two strikes of seamen and firemen, as well as the coal strike.

All the Clyde shipyards were particularly busy during the past six months, and the output for that period consisted of 146 vessels of 289,085 tons, as compared with 136 vessels of 310,460 tons in the first half of last year. This comparison shows an increase of ten vessels and a decrease of 21,375 tons. The falling-off is not very marked, and as there are a considerable number of a large steamer approaching the launching stage there is reason to believe that the figures for the whole year will show an increase over those of 1911. The largest figure recorded for the period in previous years was during the first half of 1906, when 149 vessels of 336,258 tons were floated on the river—or about 47,000 tons more than the output for this year. The figures for June 1906, however, included the tonnage of the "Lusitania" and the battleship "Agamemnon"—a combination which is unique in the industry.

Boring operations carried out to the west of the village of Comrie have proved that all the well-known West Fife coal seams exist in that area. The Dunfermline splint seam, which is the lowest, was pierced at a death of less than 300 fathoms, and above it five other seams were found, all of useful thickness. Two of the seams will furnish coal which will give but a small amount of smoke, and the coal owners are to appeal to the Admiralty to use this coal for all the ships which may require to be bunkered at Rosyth Naval Base. It is calculated that the new field will extend over 2,000 acres, that it will have to be worked by two separate collieries, and that ultimately a new town will arise in the district.

The Admiralty yacht "Enchantress" with Mr. Churchill on board, arrived at Queensland at nine o'clock on July 1. Admiral Sir Charles Coke, senior officer on the coast of Ireland, paid a visit to the First Lord on board the "Enchantress," and later Mr. Churchill received a deputation from the District Council of Queenstown and inspected the naval dockyard at Haulbowline. Mr. Churchill, who was accompanied by other members of the Admiralty Board, on July 2 received deputations from leading public bodies of Cork, including the Harbour Board, Chambers of Commerce, and trade and labour bodies. The chief points urged were the development of Haulbowline dockyard and the maintenance of Cork harbour as a full naval station. Subsequently Mr. Churchill drove by motor car to Blarney Castle. He was accompanied by Sir James Long, Sir Francis Hopwood, and others, and on reaching the castle Mr. Churchill kissed the Blarney stone. He and his party ascended the castle, which is about 100 feet high. The stone is embedded in the outside wall, and the top of it is a few feet below the summit of the castle. The kissing of the stone is attended by some little risk, as it is necessary for the person doing so to be held by the ankles head downwards. Mr. Churchill entered into the spirit of the visit, and removing his hat he got upon the parapet and, in a perpendicular position, with Sir James Long holding his legs, planted his lips on the stone.

Mr. W. A. Redmond, M. P., and the other Irish delegates sent to Australia to collect funds for the Home Rule cause have concluded their tour through New South Wales, where £7,000 has been received by them, making the total for the whole of Australia £30,000.

Late on July 2 the residence of Mr. Thomas Sloan, ex-M.P. for South Belfast, was attacked by a crowd of youths, who smashed practically all the front windows in the house. The police dispersed the mob. Mr. Sloan's medical attendant, who was called in afterwards, reported that Mr. Sloan, while somewhat alarmed, was recovering from the shock.

The "Times" Belfast correspondent telegraphed July 1 that a Sunday school excursion party carrying banners and a Union Jack was attacked on on June 29 near Castledawson, Londonderry, by a body of Hibernians, who were returning from a Nationalist meeting at Maghera. The police and residents of the neighbourhood came to the rescue of the children, and a free fight ensued, which lasted half an hour. A somewhat similar occurrence is reported from Innisrush also in South Londonderry, where a party of Sunday and day school children was attacked as they were returning from their annual fete given them by the rector of the parish, the Rev. John Donnelly. Shots were fired over the heads of the procession. An attempt was also made to injure the instruments of band which headed the party. The Protestant community has been much incensed by this unprovoked conduct.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has issued the following:—In view of further evidence showing that diseased animals formed part of a consignment from Ireland, the Board has issued an order prohibiting until further notice the landing in Great Britain of animals from Ireland.

The "Times" Dublin correspondent telegraphs that the closing of English ports against the importation of Irish cattle has caused alarm among stock-breeders and exporters all over Ireland. Irish farmers are naturally disposed to hope that the disease did not originate in Ireland and that if the cattle which were found to be infected came form this country they contracted the disease in England. On June 29 there were numerous inquiries at the offices of the Department of Agriculture, and in the afternoon that Department issued an official statment setting out the steps taken by the Board of Agriculture in England and giving their reasons. The statement continued:—"The Department are of opinion that the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in Great Britain had no option but to take the course they have done. At the same time, the Irish Department desire it to be understood that the case as to the origin of this outbreak has not yet been established and their endeavours are being directed to ascertaining all the evidence which may determine whether these animals were infected during their stay in England or carried the infection with them. So far the Department have no evidence of the existence of the disease in Ireland." One of the largest dealers in Dublin expressed the opinion that if the embargo on Irish cattle is continued for any length of time it will be disastrous to the Irish trade. In the Dublin market alone 5,000 cattle are sold every week, 4,000 of which are sent to England. Should the embargo not be removed before the next market day it will cause financial loss to the stock rearers who send their cattle to Dublin.

COLONIAL.

AUSTRALIA.

On Monday 20,000 cadets joined the ranks of the Militia, practically doubling the strength of the first line of defence. It is not claimed that the new troops, who have only been trained for one year, are as efficient as the future draft is likely to be, but by steady training alongside of efficients, in whose ranks the newcomers will be absorbed, it is hoped that it will be possible to send a fairly homogeneous effective force to a series of camps about Easter next.

MALTA.

A large representative meeting was held on Tuesday in the Manoel Theatre in order to protest against the Commissioners' recommendation to substitute the Maltese dialect for the Italian language. The meeting unanimously resolved to communicate to the Imperial Government an expression of strenuous opposition to the projected reform, first, as inopportune and not corresponding to any one's wishes either expressed or implied; secondly, prejudicial and derogatory to the Court's decorum and, finally, as offensive to national feelings and an obstacle to progress.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Governor, Sir Ralph Williams has had published some important correspondence, the effect of which is honourably to acquit Mr Donald Morison, K.C., Minister of Justice of certain charges which have been brought against him concerning land grants Sir Ralph Williams declares himself prepared to continue to extend his fullest confidence to Mr. Morison as one of his responsible advisers.

NEW ZEALAND.

In the New Zealand House of Representatives on, Tuesday, Mr. Massey, the Leader of the Oppositions moved an amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne expressing want of confidence in the Government. The discussion is expected to last a week.

SOUTH AFRICA.

General Botha, speaking at a public meeting at Riversdale, referred to the mail contract question, and eulogized Sir Owen Philipps's friendly attitude towards South Africa. Although no agreement had been reached, South Africa had no reason to be scared. The development of the country would not be allowed to suffer. He still hoped for a settlement before September 30, when the old contract expired, but he could not, in return for the abolition of rebates, allow the Government to be tied down for a period of years regard to Government freight.

FOREIGN.

CHINA.

The Assembly on Tuesday read a first time a Bill providing for the Chinese control of the postal administration, which if passed, will result in the dismissal of 150 efficient foreigners, who will be transferred to the Customs service under an agreement by which their positions and promotions are equally secure. The Bill is the outcome of a petition from three students, educated in Austria, who refused the postal examination and demanded impossible positions.

FRANCE.

Two gunnery accidents of the kind which has been all too common in the French Navy during the past six years occurred last week on board the armoured cruiser Jules Michelet, a gunnery ship lying off the Salins d'Hyeres. Of the 23 men injured four have died, including Lieutenant Guiot, and three more are not expected to recover. The first accident occurred after 48 rounds had been fired from a 6-5in. gun. The gun had been duly reloaded when the first half of the reduced charge caught fire while the breech was till open and set fire to the second half of the charge. Ten men were injured by the escaping gas. Perfect discipline prevailed, and practice was resumed, but two hours later a precisely similar accident occurred with another gun, and again the whole gun's crew were laid low. The powder, which was only two years' old, had hitherto been regarded as above suspicion.

GERMANY.

New railway lines of considerable extent were opened on Monday in the Eifel district between the Rhine and the Belgium frontier. They are in all about 140 kilometres (87 miles) in length, and have been constructed during the last two and a half years at a cost of about £2,700,000. The Ahr Valley railway has been altered and doubled, a new line has been constructed from Dumpelfeld to Lissendorf, four lines of rails have been laid between Lissendorf and Junkerath, a new line has been constructed from Junkerath to Weymertz, and a branch line has been constructed between Hillesheim and Gerolstein. The new lines will greatly relief the goods traffic especially from the Ruhr coal district. They will also serve the important military centre of Elsenborn near Weymertz, and are, no doubt, of great strategical value.

PERSIA.

The ex-Shah's Treasurer and Private Secretary left Odessa some days ago for Vienna. Mohammed Ali himself is said to have either already left or to be about to leave for Europe. Carlsbad is announced as his destination. His agents in Persia and in Europe display great activity, which causes much anxiety.

PORTUGAL.

According to the latest information the majority of Portuguese emigres on the frontier are now concentrated in the villages of Nieves, Celeiras, Arante, Taloada, Malvas, and other places in the neighbourhood of Tuy. In the Convent of Caunedo the Portuguese conspirators are actively engaged making bandages and other articles for ambulance uses. Near Tuy uniforms and military outfits are being prepared for Infantry and Cavalry. The officers are reported to have lately been receiving a considerable quantity of rifles, carbines, and automatic pistols, chiefly from Barcelona, and appear to have received fresh funds.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 20th July, 1912.

413—Rifle Club—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 5 and 6 as follows:—

Sunday, the 21st instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

Monday, the 22nd instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a. m.

414. Parade—"G" Company Recruits will parade at Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) on Monday, 22nd instant, at 7-30 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

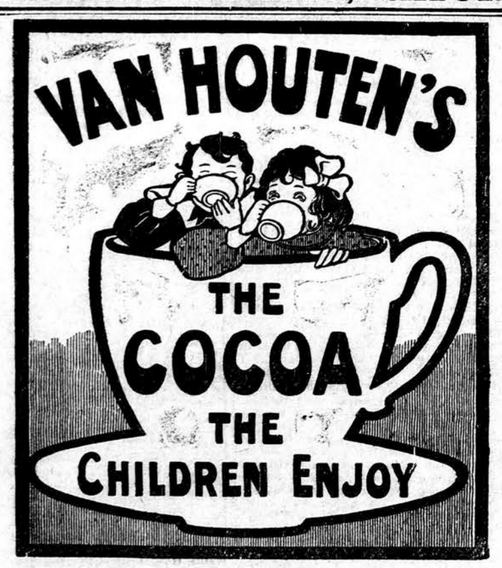
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 20th July, 1912.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice to-day, Saturday the 20th instant, from 4 p. m. (weather permitting).

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 23rd instant from 6 to 7-15 p. m. All recruits of the current season are requested to attend.

P. B. CADELL, Major,
B. V. Rifles
for O-Commanding Bombay Light Horse.



THE REGINA DISASTER.

Great Loss of Life and Damage to Property.

FORTY-FIVE BODIES RECOVERED

A terrible cyclone swept across Regina, the capital of the Province of Saskatchewan, at 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, causing the loss of many lives and the destruction of property whose value reaches millions. Wired on Toronto correspondent on July 1. Forty-five bodies have already been recovered, and it is feared that many more are buried in the ruins.

Suddenly great black clouds rolled over the town, and almost in a moment the air was filled with flying "debris" and the storm broke in fury. Six elevators were demolished and the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, all fine structures, sustained great damage. In the residential areas houses and even whole streets were levelled. The Young Men's Christian Association's building and the new public library were destroyed and the Canadian Pacific yards are now a flat expanse of ruined workshops and trains. A pine roof was carried over three blocks of buildings and driven through another building.

The greatest damage has been done in the business and residential areas and the loss can hardly fall below dols. 5,080,000 (£1,000,000). Two thousand people are homeless, but the citizens are undaunted in the face of the calamity and are working side by side to recover the dead and succour the injured. It is believed that there are many bodies in Wascana Lake, a sheet of water adjoining the town, and this will be drained to recover the dead.

The house of Mr. Walter Scott, the Premier of the province, has been badly damaged, but he escaped uninjured. One hundred and fifty mounted police superintended the rescue work. The town has opened a relief found and the Provincial Government has voted dols. 25,000 (£5,000) for immediate relief.

The first warning of the actual extent of the damage was when three girls from the Telephone Exchange appeared at the office of one of the morning papers saying that the telephone building was flat with the ground says a message from Ottawa on July 1. They told how they had fallen through the building from the second storey to the basement, being carried down by the weight of a 15-ton switch-board, but they were little injured. They escaped by a basement window.

A party of half a dozen newspaper men started out through the storm and a rain of flying bricks and glass and at once began the work of rescuing the 20 girls remaining in the building, buried under heaps of brick, timbers, and steel.

Later reports indicate said a message, from Toronto, on July 2, that the deaths at Regina do not exceed 30, and that the persons injured probably number 150, but the search for bodies continues, and the list of the injured is incomplete. Owing to the fact that most of the buildings destroyed were insured under a fire, it is estimated that the loss to the owners will be at least dols. 6,000,000 (£1,200,000).

Regina is a progressive city in the middle of the wheat-growing district of Saskatchewan with a population of 17,000. The amount spent on new buildings in 1910 alone was £500,000. The city is the headquarters of the North-West Mounted Police. It has many flourishing industries established as the result of special inducements offered by the local authorities. Its buildings include those of the Provincial Parliament and the residence of the Lieutenant Governor.

THE VANIMAN DISASTER.

How the "Akron" Airship Blew up in Mid-air.

The great dirigible Akron, built in America for the purpose of crossing the Atlantic, met with disaster on June 2 at Atlantic City, New Jersey. While in mid-air the gas exploded, and, the balloon was in a moment a mass of flames. The occupants, five in number, were thrown out and killed. The pilot of the ill-fated craft was Mr. Melwan Vaniman, who was chief engineer on the Wellman airship which attempted to cross the Atlantic Ocean.

A telegram from Atlantic City (New Jersey) on June 2 gave the following details and the disaster.

While at a height of half a mile to-day Mr. Vaniman's Transatlantic balloon Akron exploded. Mr. Vaniman and the crew of four, including Mr. Vaniman's brother, Calvin were killed.

The accident occurred at half-past six o'clock this morning, shortly after the airship ascended. The gas-bag burst, apparently, on account of the expansion of the gas due to the heat of the sun's rays, and there was a great burst of flame.

Then the car of the airship dropped like a stone into eighteen feet of water half a mile from the shore. The explosion was of terrific force, and the gas-bag of the airship was blown to atoms. The disaster was witnessed by 3,000 spectators, who were too startled to utter a sound. No trace of the bodies of the crew has been found. The bag burst near the middle, and the mass of flames hid the ship for a space of possibly ten seconds.

The dirigible, which had cost, 500,000, was invisible, while the air near the spot where she had been hovering seemed to be aflame. Then the flames died down and the falling wreckage could be plainly seen against the sunrise.

This morning's flight was the second that the ill-fated airship had taken this year, the other occasion being at the beginning of last month, when one of the airship's propellerblades was broken.

THE Baronetage Committee of the Privy Council sat in the Council Chamber, Whitehall, on July 1, to consider the petition of Sir Robert Fraser Turning to be placed on the official roll of baronets in respect of the baronetcy of Turing of Foveran, and held that he had made out his case. It was stated that, though the patent granted to Sir Robert Turing's ancestor by King Charles I was not forthcoming, there was sufficient evidence that the document had existed.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

MAIL NOTES.

BIGAMY COMPLICATIONS.

A remarkable marriage tangle was revealed during the hearing of a bigamy charged at North London Police Court against John Brown, described as a groom, of Bolton, Lancashire. He was alleged to have bigamously married Sarah Ann Mills at Holloway in 1906. A detective told the Court that Sarah Mills had previously been married to a man who also was said to have been a bigamist. It had also been found, said the officer, that Brown's lawful wife had contracted a bigamous marriage in Newcastle. She had told the police that Brown was already married before she married him in 1899. Sarah Mills said Brown told her that he had been married before, but that he was free to marry again, because he had discovered that the woman was already married. Mills also told the Court it was true she had been married before, but as it was to a man who already had a wife living she regarded herself as free. Evidence was given that Brown had admitted to the police that he was married before he went through the ceremony with Mills and that his wife was still alive. Mr Hedderwick remanded him.

SMOKING OUT CRIMINALS.

At a sitting of the Parish Municipal Council, M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, stated that, as the result of the lessons learnt at the siege of the motor bandits—Bonnot (at Choisy-le-Roi) and Garnier (at Nogent-sur-Marne)—he had requested the municipal laboratory to try to discover some effective method for dealing with criminals determined to sell their lives dearly. He had pointed out to the laboratory that there was no need to be unnecessarily cruel, but they must find a suffocating process which would not be too painful, would have no ill-effects and would not endanger the health of the police. The Prefect said he hoped shortly to be in possession of this new method for dealing with desperadoes.

The Paris "Matin" is publishing the contents of a notebook, found in the pockets of the motor-bandit Garnier, after his death at Nogent-sur-Marne, in which the ruffian set forth more or less complete details of the exploits of himself and his associates. The only name mentioned in the first instalment is that of Bonnot, who was killed at Choisy-le-Roi.

A WHALE-HEADED STORK.

Even the interest of the Malay collection at the Zoological Gardens has been surpassed by the arrival of one of the most curious and rare of living birds, the gigantic whale-headed stork of the White Nile "Balaeniceps rex." Although these birds are numerous on the White Nile, they are shy and wary, and as they live in almost inaccessible swamps they are very difficult to obtain. There is one at the Cairo Zoological Gardens and one in the Residency Grounds at Khartum, but, so far as is known, there are no other specimens in captivity. When Lord Cromer was on the Council of the Zoological Society he was able to influence the Sirdar to take an interest in endeavouring to have one caught. This can be done only by taking young birds from the nest and rearing them by hand. After two unsuccessful attempts this has been carried out, and Mr. A. L. Butler, Chief of the Game Preservation Department of the sudden, not only reared the bird by hand, but very kindly looked after it on the journey home. It came by sea to Marseilles, and the P.L.M., Great Northern Railway of France and the South-Eastern Railway Company made special arrangements to facilitate its rapid transit to London. The adult bird stands over 4ft high and the young example now in London is at least 3 1-2ft. in height. The head is enormous with a small crest and a huge bill the upper blade of which is concave above and strongly hooked, with sharp cutting edges while the lower jaw is horny at the edges and tip but is filled in with a leathery membrane rather like that of the pelican. The legs are long and naked and the four toes have a very wide spread adapting the bird for standing on soft mud although they are not webbed. The ground colour of the plumage is a sombre ashy-grey. The iris is yellow and the pale nictitating membrane is frequently shot over the eye, especially when the bird is eating giving a comical effect. The whale-headed stork is supposed to feed on fish carrion and any small mammals, such as rats and mice. The small house recently occupied by small rodents in the North Garden near the entrance from the Albert-road has been fitted up for the new arrival and the paddock with a small pond usually occupied by Demoiselle cranes has been placed at its disposal. It was rather stiff after its long journey but fed on herrings immediately after it was taken out of its packing case and allowed itself to be handled by the keeper.

ARMY AIRMEN KILLED.

Two members of the British Royal Flying Corps, Captain E. B. Loraine, of the Grenadier Guards, and Staff-Sergeant Wilson, were killed in a fall on Salisbury Plain on July 5. Captain Loraine ascended at seven o'clock in the morning, with the sergeant as passenger, in a 70-h. p. monoplane. There was no wind and the conditions were ideal for flying. The machine rose from Larkhill, near Stonehenge, and went towards Shrewton. Only a short distance had been covered when the machine (which was two hundred feet up, suddenly faltered and fell to the ground. Other members of the Flying Corps ran to the spot. Sergeant Wilson lay with his neck broken. Captain Loraine was terribly injured, but still breathed. He died a few minutes later. A verdict of Accidental Death was returned by the coroners jury at the inquest last night. Captain Brooke Popham, of the Royal Flying Corps, said that in his opinion Captain Loraine was trying to turn too steeply, with the result that the machine side-slipped and then dived at such a steep angle as to be uncontrolable. The engine had been going wrong a little before, but it was thoroughly tested before this flight. Corporal Kidd, of the Flying Corps, stated that at ten minute to five that morning Captain Loraine took him for speed tests. He made a very sharp turn and the machine side-slipped and dived. It was at a height of a thousand feet, and righted itself while falling. Lieutenant Fox, of the Flying Corps said that when he learnt of the accident he flew to the scene. After making Captain Loraine comfortable he flew for a doctor. The jury expressed their sympathy with the relatives. Captain Loraine was thirty-three years of age and served with the Southern Nigeria Regiment before being appointed from the Grenadier Guards to the Flying Corps. He took his pilots certificate on a Valkyrie monoplane at Hendon in November last, and was an extremely popular and competent officer. He had flown the Bristol Bleriot Deperdussin and Nieuport monoplanes with great success. Staff-Sergeant Wilson, aged 29, was the second non-commissioned officer to become an Army pilot.

SAFETY ON RAILWAYS.

Two trains, without engine-drivers, approaching each other at high speed on the same line of rails, and yet automatically stopped when a collison seemed inevitable was part of demostration given at Watcher, Somerset, on July 5 by Mr. A. R. Angus, of Sydney, New South Wales of his electrical invention to prevent railway accident. Lord Churchill, chairman of the Great Western Railway, and the general manager were present, with representatives of the chief railway companies in Britain and France. On the engines were Major Buckley, Military adviser in London to the Australian Commonwealth, and Mr Coghlan, Agent-General, and Mr. J. Davies, consulting engineer for New South Wales. The sections of the railways used for the demonstration are marked by steel ramps, or inclined planes, between the rails. A shoe which is fitted to the engine touches these ramps with a slight impact, and the driver is warned if the section is not clear by means of a disc, or by a whistle. The driver may himself stop the train, but if he fails to do so, the electrical apparatus with which the engine is fitted will automatically shut off steam, apply the brakes; and bring the train to a standstill. This was shown to work with perfect success. It was also demonstrated that the driver of the train automatically stopped any telephone to the nearest station to get any obstruction on the line removed or a defect remidied, and cannot move his engine until this has been done.

YOUNG TURK TROUBLES.

From private messages received in Vienna from Albenia on July 5 especially those from Monastir it would appear that the discontent in the army corps is much more deeply rooted than has yet been admitted in official quarters. It is reported that eight per cent. of the officers are opposed to the Committee of Union and Progress, and are in favour of the political views of a Liberal Entente of the former Colonel Sadil Bey. This movement is already spreading to other army corps. The number of deserted officers and men is relatively not great. It can hardly amount to more than a thousand. But the deserters have many sympathisers in the army, and is this which renders the situation so dangerous. The Young Turks, who have had their chief support from the beginning in the army, now experience the difficulty of finding an opposition threatening between themselves and a part of the army, which may prove fatal to the Committee. In Constantinople it appears that this is not understood, and attempts are being made to find a possible solution. The companies sent in pursuit of the deserters have received orders not to fight under any circumstances.

A Working Housewife

Nervous Depression, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness—

A cheerful, bright way of looking at things, a brisk activity which easily enables her to do almost as much as two ordinary persons, are some of the *immediate benefits* Mrs. Parker derived from Phosferine. Like most hard-working mothers, Mrs. Parker never found time to look after herself, and, as is always the case, suddenly broke down under the strain of endless household activities. Sudden noises caused her to tremble in feeble distress, gloomy fears assailed her, neuralgia and sleeplessness tortured her nerves relentlessly, and it was from this depth of misery that Phosferine raised Mrs. Parker. That this immediate effect was achieved by *two doses* of Phosferine, and Mrs. Parker's cure *made permanent* by a continuance of the tonic, demonstrates that with the aid of Phosferine any husband can save his wife from innumerable distresses.

Positively Cured and Prevented.

Mrs. A. Parker, 3, Linden Grove, Nunhead, writes:—"I got into a fearfully low nervous state through working too hard and overtaxing my strength. Any loud noise or a sharp knock at the door would throw me into a state of trembling and helplessness. I was always imagining all kinds of evils, and worrying about trifles. Neuralgia racked me with pain day and night, and prevented me from obtaining any rest. I got so worn and dejected that I could have cried, out of sheer misery. My husband persuaded me at last to take some Phosferine, and the effect was simply marvellous; the pains not only ceased, but *I have had no return since.* It seemed more like magic than anything else that a few drops of Phosferine could produce such a change. I kept on with it, and I began to gain strength; the neuralgia disappeared for good, the nervousness, dejection, and worry left me, and now I feel quite well."—Nov. 17, 1911.

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GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
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And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Inist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'HORNE ET CARLEC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clercs Medicine Co, Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS!

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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from, poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S FRUIT SALT, otherwise you have the cheapest form of Imitation.

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BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL' MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

At Sandown Park, on June 28, Mr. Fairie's Aleppo unexpectedly beat Lord Derby's Donnithorne, the favourite, in the Sandringham Stakes. Lord Lonsdale's Santa Bellis was third. The New Stand Handicap was won by Mr. A. Hammond's Lavolt.

The Sandown Park First Summer Meeting was brought to a close on June 29. Mr. A. Ledlie's Lord Belvoir won the British Dominion Two-Year-Old Plate. Mr. L. Neumann's Sourabaya the Atalanta Stakes, and Mr. J. Galstaun's Oriolita gelding the Alington Two-Year-Old Selling Plate.

His Majesty arrived at Newmarket on July 2, by motor-car from London, and reached the Jockey Club stand, as usual, some time before racing started. Unfortunately rain fell almost uninterrmittently throughout the afternoon. His Majesty's Le Lac won the Bottisham Plate, Mr. Beddington's Rock Flint the July Stakes, and the Duke of Devonshire's Preferment the Hare Park Handicap.

The Grand Prix de Paris of 40 sovs. each, with 12,000 added, for three-year-olds, to carry 9 st. 2 lb., one mile seven furlongs, was won on June 30, by M. A. Fould's Houli (F. Wootton), Count Le Marois's Wagram II. (J. Jennings) being second, and Baron Gourgand's De Viris (J. Reiff) third.

The King was present at Newmarket on July 3, when the Duke of Cambridge Handicap was won by his Majesty's Dorando. Mr. P. Nelke's Outram was second and Mr. Fairie's Cyllius third. The Plantation Plate was won by Mr. L. de Rothschild's Surcingle, and the Soham Plate by Capt. Greer's Bangalore.

ROWING.

HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA.

The conditions for the first day's racing at Henley on July 3 were unpleasant for the spectators, as it was oppressive and showery, but good, although not fast, for the competitors. There was hardly any wind for the first part of the day, but it increased slightly in strength later; it was generally blowing in gentle puffs up stream, and sometimes a little from the Berks side. There was a good deal of water going down, which made the conditions slow, and they became slower as the day went on. The boat with the Berks station had a distinct advantage along the Grand Stand Enclosure, as the stream was running with considerably less strength at this point on the Berks side than on the other side of the river. The day's racing produced some very fine finishes, some very easy victories, and one result—namely, Mr. Stuart's victory in the Diamond Sculls over Mr. Kinnear—that was entirely unexpected.

CRICKET.

At Lord's on June 28, the M.C.C. and Ground scored 302 against Oxford University, who were 271 ahead with five wickets to fall in their second innings.—At Leyton, Essex outplayed the Australians, who required 204 to save the innings defeat, with all ten wickets in hand.—At Manchester, Lancashire completed their innings for 111, and Nottinghamshire scored 44 for the loss of Mr. Jones's wicket. At Birmingham, Warwickshire fared very badly against Yorkshire, and required 205 to save the innings defeat with seven wickets in hand.—At Portsmouth, Hampshire had the better of Middlesex; the scores were equal, and Middlesex lost three wickets in their second innings.—At Eastbourne Cambridge University completed their innings for 304, of which Mr. J. S. F. Morrison made 118; Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI. being 109 ahead with seven wickets to fall in their second innings.—At Horsham Sussex required 206 to beat Surrey.—At Dudley, Worcestershire failed against Blythe's bowling for Kent, and required 76 to save the innings, defeat, with six wickets in hand.

At Lord's on June 29 the match between the M. C. C. and Ground and Oxford University had to be abandoned as a draw, the home side requiring 314 to win with seven wickets in hand.—At Leyton, the Australians had no difficulty in drawing their game with Essex, leaving off 77 runs ahead with five wickets in hand.—Rain spoiled the match between Lancashire and Nottinghamshire at Manchester; when the game was abandoned Lancashire, with an innings to play, required 229 runs to win.—At Portsmouth, Hampshire beat Middlesex by nine wickets.—At Eastbourne Cambridge University just managed to save their match against Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI.; when stumps were drawn they wanted 79 runs to win with only one wicket in hand.—Kent beat Worcestershire at Dudley by an innings and 55 runs.—Surrey beat Sussex at Horsham by 78 runs, Smith taking six wickets for 54.—The South Africans gained an easy victory over Scotland at Edinburgh by an innings and 97 runs.—At Birmingham no play was possible, but Yorkshire gained three points by leading Warwickshire on the first innings, and the latter one point.

Most of the matches on July 1 were curtailed by rain. At Lord's the South Africans made 263 and Middlesex scored three runs without loss.—At the Oval Hampshire scored 133 for seven wickets.—At Gravesend, Kent scored 304, to which Seymour contributed 111, and Essex made 58 for three wickets.—At Sheffield the Australians were at the wickets nearly all day for their score of 299 and at the close of play Yorkshire were 269 behind with nine wickets in hand.—At Brighton, Leicestershire made 168 against Sussex, who opened their first innings without loss of wickets.—At Chesterfield there was an even day's play between Derbyshire and Northamptonshire.

At Lord's on July 2, Middlesex continued their innings and made 110 for seven wickets. They were 153 runs behind the South African's score.—At the Oval, Hampshire were all out for 145, and Surrey made 42 without loss.—At Gravesend, Essex completed their first innings for 131, and at the close of play Kent, who in their second innings made 42 for one wicket, were 215 runs ahead.—At Eastbourne, Oxford University, who had made 15 for two wickets overnight, were all out for 315, and Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's Eleven made 91 for seven wickets.—At Brighton, Sussex scored 313 for six wickets, and were 145 ahead of Leicestershire.

Kent, on July 3, beat Essex, Sussex overcame Leicester, Lancashire defeated Worcestershire, and Oxford University won their game with Mr. Leveson-Gower's eleven. Owing to the weather no play was possible in the following matches, which were abandoned:—Gloucestershire v. Nottinghamshire, at Gloucester, without a ball having been bowled, Middlesex v. the South Africans, at Lord's. Score:—South Africans, 263; Middlesex, 110 for seven wickets. Surrey v. Hampshire at the Oval. Score:—Hampshire, 145; Surrey 42 for no wicket.

POLO.

Roehampton beat the 20th Hussars at Roehampton on June 28, by 7 goals to 6. The sides were:—Roehampton.—Capt. Spencer, Mr. G. A. Miller, Capt. Dunbar, and Major H. Romer Lee (back). 20th Hussars.—Capt. Cawley, Mr. C. G. Mangles, Capt. F. Hurndall, and Mr. H. M. Soames (back).

A handicap tournament on the eliminating system was brought off at Ranelagh on June 28. From the players entered seven sides had been arranged. Teams:—A—The Hon. Lionel Lambart, Capt. W. L. Naper, Mr. C. de S. Teschemaker, and Captain A. G. Gwyer (tack); B—Mr. H. D. Wallis, Mr. Guy Paget, Mr. H. Haw Kins, and Mr. J. D. Goldsmith (back); C—Lord Stalbridge, Mr. H. C. M. Porter, Mr. H. Colmore, and Mr. H. Scott Robson (back); D—Senor J. San Miguel, Senor J. Santos Suarez, Count L. de la Maza, and Capt. A. Brown (back); E—Col. S. Bernard, Earl Fitzwilliam, Capt. R. Dashwood, and Mr. C. J. Warner (back); F—Mr. H. J. Bell, Mr. B. Nicolson, Mr. J. T. Lempriere, and Capt. E. Brown (back); G—Mr. J. T. Longworth, Mr. Paul Mills, Mr. G. A. Lockett, and Mr. E. C. Robson (back). The results of the games prior to the final were:—1st round—A beat B by 6 goals to 5, D beat C by 7 to 1, and F beat E by 3 to 2; G a bye. 2nd round—D beat A by 6 to 2, and F beat G by 6 to 1. D and F therefore qualified for the last tie, in which the former obtained 6 goals to 2.

Oxford beat Cambridge, at Hurlingham on July 3, by 6 goals to 5. The sides were:—Oxford: Mr. R. Stuart Wortley, Mr. V. Heath, Mr. A. K. Charlesworth, and Mr. E. F. Lawson (back) Cambridge: Mr. J. H. Nettlefold, Mr. W. Riley-Smith, Mr. K. R. Palmer, and Mr. F. L. Harley (back).

TENNIS.

In the final tie of the preliminary competition for the M. C. C. prizes at Lord's on July 1, Evan B. Noel beat A. Page by 3 sets to 1. The victory was expected, but Noel after easily winning the first set, dropped his game. He managed to take the second set, and then lost the third. Afterwards he recovered his stroke and won easily. Scores: Noel: 6 6 5 6=23; Page: 1 5 6 1=13. The holders of the challenge prizes are Major Cooper-Key (the silver) and R. H. Miles (the gold).

PRINCE AND CRICKETER.

The Prince of Wales who, as Duke of Cornwall, is the Surrey Cricket Club's landlord, and has shown great interest in the Oval, this morning sent a subscription of three guineas to "Razor" Smith towards his benefit fund, wrote the "Pall Mall Gazette" on July 4.

At the same time his Royal Highness expressed a desire to know how Smith acquired the cognomen of "Razor." Smith, in thanking the Prince, has, of course, given the desired information.

By a curiously sad coincidence, Smith owes his name of "Razor" to Tom Richardson, whose death under such distressing circumstances is reported this morning. Richardson, when he first saw Smith bowl at the Oval about 1900, declared that "he was hardly visible sideways, and that if he were stropped again you could shave with him." Hence the origin of "Razor," which has stuck to Smith ever since.

W. C. Smith, the well-known Surrey bowler, who takes his benefit to-day at the Oval, where Surrey commenced a match with Kent, has been with the county for twelve years. He was first tried under a residential qualification in 1900. In his opening season, the sixteen wickets which he took cost 24·06 runs each. The next season his average dropped to 22.04, and in 1902 to 19. Since then he has met, with varying success, and although in 1909 he had an average of 12.43, his finest performance was in 1910, when he captured 225 wickets at a cost of 12.83 a-piece. His worst season was 1906, when his average rose to 36.40.

TOM RICHARDSON'S DEATH.

The death has occurred near Aix-les-Bains of Tom Richardson, the once famous Surrey fast bowler. Richardson who had been staying at Aix-les-Bains with his family, was found at a spot above the Bout du Monde cascade near Chambery. Death appears to have been due to cerebral congestion. A message received on July 4, says Reuter, states that Richardson was suddenly seized with illness in a cafe.

Tom Richardson had for some years past dropped out of first-class cricket, but he will be remembered as the greatest fast bowler of his day. Born in 1870, he came out for Surrey in the season of 1892, and had marked success in the matches against the counties which were not then reckoned first class. In the following year he went into the front rank and for five seasons he remained at his very best. Indeed, no fast bowler in modern days was ever so consistently successful as he was from 1893 to 1897 inclusive. Considering the excellence of the grounds on which he had to bowl his achievements were remarkable.

In first-class cricket he took 290 wickets in 1895—a record for English bowlers, the nearest approach being his own figures of 273 in 1897. This achievement was immediately preceded in 1896 by 246 wickets and followed in 1898 by 161 wickets. In four successive seasons, therefore, Richardson had the wonderful record of 970 wickets.

One of his most remarkable performances in county cricket was the dismissal of the whole Essex team at the Oval in 1894. His average per wicket in 1895 was 14.37; in 1897, 14.45; and in 1896 16.32.

He was a member of the English teams to Australia in 1894-5 and 1897-8. In one of the Test matches during the latter tour he took eight wickets in a single innings for 94 runs; while in 1896, at Manchester, in the second Test match, thirteen Australian wickets fell to him for 244. Altogether he played in fourteen Test matches, taking 88 wickets for 2,220 runs—an average of 25.22 per wicket.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

The hat is acknowledged to be the most important part of the costume, and, though many women realised this, the conditions under which hats are chosen are not always such as will secure the best results. It is better, says a fashion writer in the "New York Tribune," to be under dressed in the millinery line than over dressed. And it all comes back to the fact that a good many things must be considered in chosing a hat. It must be becoming in point of colour, it must soften or emphasise certain lines of features and contour of face, and it must suit the expression. When a hat is not always becoming it is because it does not meet the last requirement; it is out of harmony with the general expression of the face.

A walk on any of our big boulevards will explain this point. The growing habit of going in the street with the face uncovered makes the selection of a hat even more difficult than it used to be, for there is no softening such as that provided by a veil. No hat in the street is as becoming as it seems to be when poised in the house or in the dim light of most millinery establishments. How often we see a hat that instantly attracts attention as its wearer approaches. Perhaps the general colour scheme is pink and white with a lot of delicate flowers. As we get nearer to it the face beneath seems curiously out of harmony with the dainty, smiling frame. It is the sort of hat that a baby would reach out to touch—it is curious how children love hats—but the face beneath is not at all the face to attract. It is not a question of age, but there are lines in the face that do not accord with a pink, flower-trimmed hat. The lines, the expression, may only be momentary, and perhaps when the hat was bought the wearer was finding life more agreeable, and her expression was in accord. The moral is, unless you keep your face in accord with a pink hat all the time, don't purchase one with the idea of wearing it daily. Contrary to popular belief, there is no age limit in regard to colours. There are some elderly faces that can wear the delicate shades of rose, blue, and lilac that are generally supposed to belong only to the freshness of youth. A worried, discontented, peevish face can never stand a delicate hat, no matter if the face is young.

When there is "Paisley Flour" in the cake, there is lightness.

When there is lightness there is digestibility.

Hence the wholesomeness of "Paisley Flour" Cakes.

"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark.)
The SURE raising powder.
Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 6th July on 1,827·84 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	a2,76,000	3,48,000	7,000	6,31,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	160	190	4	354
For previous weeks of half year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 weeks	2,76,000	3,48,000	7,000	6,31,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year b	3,06,493	2,46,065	20,929	5,73,487
Per mile of Ry..	168	135	11	314
Total to corresponding date...	3,06,493	2,46,065	20,929	5,73,487

a Includes. Rs 40,000 On account of Haulage of Postal Vans.

b Includes Supplementary amounting to Rs.—65,176

Increase for the week .....Rs. 57,513
Do. to date .....Rs. 57,513

For the half-year ended June 30th, the Bengal National Bank announce a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and place Rs. 12,000 to the reserve fund.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

WOMEN'S INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

In the House of Commons on Monday, July 1, Mr. Joynson-Hicks asked the under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has yet had a reply to his telegram to the Government of India of May 15, asking the result of their consideration of the scheme for the formation of a women's Indian medical service.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India have replied that they have now collected the information for which they were waiting, and that they will deal with the matter without avoidable delay.

APPOINTMENTS TO INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. Arthur Strauss asked the Under Secretary of State for War: If he is aware that, owing to an order promulgated by the Commander-in-Chief in India on May 2 there is no possibility of certain officers being appointed to the Indian Army and that no further applications from officers of British service for appointment to the Indian Army should be submitted, many subaltern officers of British regiments serving in India have had their future careers injured, if not ruined; and, if so, what steps he proposes to take in order to redress their grievances.

Mr. Montagu: From eighty-three to eighty-five gentlemen per annum are commissioned to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. Should this number prove to be insufficient to fill all the vacancies that occur, subaltern officers of British units serving in India may, if they fulfil certain conditions, be appointed to the Indian Army to fill vacancies for which no officers of the Unattached List are available. The Commander-in-Chief in India has sent round a circular saying that for the present at least the Unattached List officers will absorb all probable vacancies, and that therefore there is no possibility that certain officers of British units who have qualified for and applied for transfer to the Indian Army can obtain such transfers. The circular adds that for the present no further such applications for transfer can be received. It is, no doubt, the case that many young officers serving in British units in India (and also their parents) are much disappointed, but there is no real grievance since they have all been fully aware that they had no claim on the Indian Army and could only be admitted thereto if the supply of Unattached List of officers proved to be insufficient. I may perhaps add that all these candidates for transfer who obtained their commissions in the British Army from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, had the opportunity while at that establishment of gaining appointments to the Unattached List for the Indian Army by passing out of the college sufficiently high on the list, but did not succeed in doing so.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, July 2,—Mr. Armitage asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the total number of deaths from plague occurring in India during the years 1901 to 1911 both inclusive.

Mr. Montagu: The total recorded deaths from plague in India (including Native States) during the period in question is, in round numbers, 7,250,000.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Abor tribesmen actually concerned in the murder of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson have been and, if so, in what manner and to what extent punished; whether the private property of the murdered officers still remains in the hands of the tribesmen; whether any punishment was inflicted on the village which plundered Dr. Gregorson's camp; whether the San-po party was recalled before it accomplished any geographical research; whether the Miris were punished for attacking the mission in their country; whether Rotung is being abandoned; if the answers to this question be in the affirmative, what results, if any, have accrued from the Abor expedition; and what were the instructions issued by the Government of India to General Bower.

Mr. Montagu: Five persons were convicted of actual participation in the murder of Mr. Williamson and his party. Of these, two were sentenced to transportation for life, two to imprisonment for ten years, and one to imprisonment for one year. Two other suspected ringleaders were among those killed during the military operations. Two persons have been arrested as ringleaders in Dr. Gregorson's murder; but the result of their trial has not yet been reported to the Secretary of State. The reports received show that certain articles belonging to Mr. Williamson were recovered in the course of the expedition. I am not aware if any of his property or that of Dr. Gregorson still remains in the hands of the tribesmen. All villages concerned in the outrage were suitably fined. The San-po exploration party was unable to proceed beyond Shiping owing to the lateness of the season; it was then withdrawn on General Bower representing that further advance was impracticable. A report on the geographical results achieved is awaited. The Miris who attached Mr. Kerwood's camp on Feb. 14 were repulsed with loss. No further punishment has been inflicted on them. As I stated on June 17, in reply to the hon. and gallant member for Melton, it has been decided not to maintain a post at Rotung. As regards the result of the Abor expedition I must refer the hon. member to the papers published in the "Gazette of India" on May 25, 1912, a copy of which will be found in the library. The Secretary of State is not prepared, as at present advised, to publish the instructions issued to General Bower.

BENGAL CHAMBER AND INDIAN CHANGES.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for Indian:—Whether the Secretary of State has seen the resolution of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated May 3, addressed to the Government of India, in which that body repeats its opinion that the departments of commerce and industry, posts and telegraphs, should continue to be stationed at Calcutta; and, if the answer be in the affirmative, whether he can inform the House what action the Government of India propose to take in the matter.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has seen the resolution of the Bengal Chamber. The Government of India had already explained to the Chamber that the constitution of their Government did not permit of the permanent severance of one department from the administration; and that this was an insuperable obstacle to the location of the Commerce and Industry Department at Calcutta after the removal of the rest of the Government of India to Delhi. So far as the Secretary of State is aware the Government of India have not modified this view.

THE CASE OF MR. CLARKE.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the communications now being held with the Government of India regarding the case of Mr. Loftus Otway Clarke, district magistrate of Mymensingh, contemplate the award of compensation and, if the answer be in the affirmative, what kind of compensation to that officer for the loss and damage he has suffered in respect of the original and appellate decisions of the High Court of Calcutta, which have been reversed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State and the Government of India are considering whether Mr. Clarke shall receive compensation. It would at present be premature to make any further statement. I may point out that the Government of India have not yet received the full text of the Privy Council judgment, and that Mr. Clarke is at present on leave. Some little time must therefore elapse before the Government of India can submit to the Secretary of State a full expression of their views based on a careful examination of all the circumstances.

ARMED FORCE IN INDIA.

Capt. Murray asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in the event of it being proposed, as a result of the Report of Sir William Nicholson's Committee to make any changes in the numbers or constitution of the armed force at present maintained in India, an opportunity will be afforded of discussing the proposed changes before it is finally decided to carry them out.

Mr. Montagu: I think my hon. and gallant friend will agree that I am acting strictly in accord with precedent when I decline to commit myself to definite action based on an as yet unrealised hypothesis. Nevertheless I can assure him that the important request which he makes will be carefully considered when Sir William Nicholson's Committee has reported.

THE McCORMECK CASE.

Mr. Kellaway asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: If he is aware of the complaints in Burma of the conduct of the trial of a planter for abduction and rape of a girl of ten years of age at Victoria Point, Tenasserim, in August last; if he is aware that the friends of the girl appealed to the lieutenant-governor to remove the case from the court at which it was heard, on the ground that the magistrate who held the first inquiry and the judge who conducted the trial were both personal friends of the accused; that such appeal was refused; that bail was allowed, although abduction is a non-bailable offence, and that the accused admitted holding the girl in his house for three months, refusing her access to her parents and not allowing her to see her father during his illness or attend his funeral; and if he will inquire into all the circumstances connected with the trial.

Mr. Montagu, who replied, said:—This case, on which the Government of India has made a report to the Secretary of State, will shortly be the subject of judicial proceedings in Burma, pending which I must, of course, decline to express any opinion on the allegations made. But I may explain that a magistrate's court has power to allow bail even when the offence charged is described as "non-bailable."

THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

In reply to a question by Mr. W. Guinness Sir E. Grey said: The question of railway connection in general, as well as of a particular scheme, in regard to the Trans-Persian Railway, was considered and the views of the chief military authorities upon it have been expressed to the Government of India and at home.

PROSECUTION FOR NON-VACCINATION.

On Wednesday, July 3. Mr. Snowden asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now in a position to make any statement in regard to the case of Mr. Jetha Nand, of Delhi Gate, Mooltan City, Punjab; whether he is aware that the authorities contemplate in the coming season a further prosecution for the non-vaccination of his child; and whether any steps can be taken to prevent a fourth case against this man, who objects to the operation on religious and medical grounds, in view of the fact that he has already been fined twice and imprisoned once for the same child.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has not yet received a report on the case from the Government of India. He has asked that it should be expedited, and has inquired whether further proceedings against Jetha Nand are contemplated by the local authorities.

LORD NICHOLSON'S COMMISSION.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will say when the House is to be informed of the purport of the instructions given to field-Marshal Lord Nicholson's Commission; and whether he is in a position to say that the British garrison will not be reduced before the House has an opportunity of expressing an opinion on that question.

Mr. Montagu: With regard to the first part of the question if the Hon. member will read the reply which I gave to my hon. and gallant friend the member for Kincardineshire on April 30 last, he will see that I than stated the terms of reference to the committee. With regard to the second part, I would refer the hon. member to the reply given by my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for War on May 31 to the hon. and gallant member for Melton, and the speech made by my noble friend the Secretary of State in another place on Nov. 2 last.

STRIKES, WAGES, AND CONTRACTS.

On Thursday, July 4.—Mr. William Thorne asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the firm of Curle, glass bottle manufacturers, South Hackney, contractors to his department, have increased the wages of their employees by twelve and a-half per cent. since their present contract was entered into in order to avoid a strike; whether the firm have asked the department for an increase of five per cent. on the contract price in order to meet the increased wages; if so, whether the department propose to grant the request; and whether, when the contract was entered into and previous to the wages of the employees being raised, the firm in question were observing the fair wages clause.

Mr. Montagu: Messrs Curle and Co. have stated that they have been served with a notice from the London Glass-Blowers Trade Society increasing many of the rates of wages for bottles but they have not stated the extent of the increase. The firm's application for an increase, of five per cent. on their contract prices is now under consideration. The contract was subject to the usual fair wages clause.

APPOINTMENTS TO INDIAN ARMY.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether certain officers who were accepted as candidates up to and including December 1910 for the Indian Army have now been notified that direct appointments to that from the Military College will suffice for some time to come; and, if so, whether, in view of the fact that such officers have at their own expense qualified by the higher standard in Hindustani in order to obtain commissions in the Indian Army, he will consider the possibility of curtailing the direct appointments till such time as such officers as were accepted prior to December 1910 have been appointed

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, officers of British units serving in India have, on becoming qualified, been allowed to register their names as applicants for transfer to the Indian Army but on the distinct understanding, expressly laid down in Indian Army Regulations, that they can be appointed to the Indian Army only when vacancies occur which no Unattached List officers are available to fill. I might add that for the most part these applicants have joined the British Army from the Royal Military College, and that while there they had the opportunity of gaining appointments to the Unattached List for appointment to the Indian Army by competition, but failed to pass out high enough to secure them.

THE EXCISE REVENUE.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the total Excise revenue of India in the following years. 1874-1875, 1884-1885, 1894-1895, 1904-1905. 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908, 1908-1909, 1909-1910, 1910-1911, 1911-1912, and the estimated revenue for 1912-1913.

Mr. Montagu: Total gross excise revenue in India.—1874-1875, 23,472,749 rs.; 1884-1885. 40,118,670 rs.; 1894-1895, 55,276,760 rs.; 1904-1905, 80,301,370 rs.; 1905-1906, 85,317,310 rs.; 1906-1907, 88,473,290 rs.; 1907-1908, 93,405,160 rs. 1908-1909, 95.844,410 rs.; 1909-1910, 98,067,800 rs. 1910-1911, 105,454,710 rs.; 1911-1912 (revised estimate). 114,703,000 rs.; 1912-1913 (Budget estimate), 118,618,000 rs.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Evelyn Cecil asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India is prepared to increase the representation given to European trade and commerce in the Bengal Legislative Council so as to be more commensurate with its responsibilities; and whether the powers vested in the new Government of Bengal will be equal to those exercised by the Governments of Bombay and Madras.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India recently informed the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in reply to representations made by them for the increased representation of European commerce on the Bengal Legislative Council that their views will be duly considered in any examination of the constitution of the Council that may take place. I have nothing at present to add to this statement. The powers vested in the new Government of Bengal are equal to those exercised by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, with the single exception which I explained on June 11 in reply to a question asked by the hon. member for East Nottingham.

MISS MARIE HALL.

As previously announced in these columns, this well-known violinist will shortly tour India, under the direction of Messrs. Baring Bros. of Cheltenham, England.

South African Press opinion.—Still another great audience greeted Miss Marie Hall at the Wanderers on the occasion of her third concert in Johnnesburg. Not only was every seat in the hall occupied, but all the standing room as well. Every item of the programme was enthusiastically applauded. Miss Marie Hall played Wieniawski's Concerto in D minor and other beautiful works and her accompanist gave some of Chopin's etudes and Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The visit of the renowned violinist to Pretoria has been looked forward to at the capital with more than ordinary interest.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

They tell me, said the innocent maid, that your marriage was the result of love at first sight. Is it true? It is answered the round shouldered man sadly. Had I been gifted with second sight I'd still be in the bachelor class.

The Minister (calling on a married couple who wished to separate)—Look at your cat and dog—they get on better than you do. Yes, said the wife—and her husband nodded in hearty agreement with her—but tie them together, and see what'll happen then!

He—Miss Kitty. I've heard it said that a kiss without a moustache is like an egg without salt. Is that so? She—Really, Mr. Smoothface I don't know. I can't tell for in all my life I never——He—Now, now Miss Kitty. She—Never ate an egg without salt.

Mendicant—Excuse me gentr, would you mind givin' a copper to a poor fellow, as was shot in the war? Witless—Where were you shot? Mendicant—In the spinal column, Sir. Witless—Prevaricator! There wasn't any such battle.

I have heard of haughty strides and graceful glides, but the heroine of this melodramatic tale has a sort of zoological walk. What kind of walk is that? Why, the author speaks of her pursuing her cat-like tread with a dogged determination.

A gentleman saw the following advertisement in a paper:—The Road to Wealth. Send twelve stamps to—The gentleman sent twelve stamps and in return for his outlay received minute instructions how to get to the Bank of England from any part of London.

The husband of a woman noted for her extravagance in dress had a terrible dream. He met a strange collection of animals—several foxes, a beaver, and some seals—and they had no coats. He wondered, and then the beaver explained—"We were skinned for your wife's furs." The man smiled. "So was I," he said.

A schoolmaster called at the home of a pupil whose absence had extended over a week, and enquired of the lad's mother the reason. Why, she said, he's past his fourteenth year, and me and his father think he's had schooling enough. Schooling enough? Why, I did not finish my education until I was twenty-three. Be that so? said the mother. But that lad of ours has got brains.

Pat was busy on a Hull road working with his coat off. There were two Englishmen labouring on the same road, so they decided to have a joke with the Irishman. They painted a donkey's head on the back of Pat's coat and watched to see him put it on. Pat, of course, saw the donkey's head on his coat, and, turning to the Englishmen, said—Which of yez wiped your face on my coat?

Jones come up to town one morning with a bruised and swollen forehead. His friend Briggs showed considerable curiosity as to the cause of the injury. How did it happen, old man? He asked. Collided with the hat-rack last night, said Jones shortly. Accidentally? asked Briggs. No. Briggs, replied Jones sweetly. I have every reason to suspect that it attacked me purposely.

Tramp—Madam, can you help a poor man with a wife and eleven children at home? Housewife—Are you very needy? Tramp—Needy is no word for it, ma'am. I couldn't see the little ones suffer, so I left them to ask the assistance of the charitable. Housewife—Did you leave home to-day? Tramp—No, ma'am; it will be seven years to-morrow. Can't you help a man who wants to surprise his little ones?

HE WAS PIPED.

Manager—Where's the living skeleton, Joe? It's his turn to go on.

General Utility Boy—He went an' slipped while he was washing his hands, and went down the waste pipe.

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT.

Bess—Jack proposed to me last night.
Nell—I hope he has improved?
Bess—What do you mean?
Nell—Why, he used to propose so awkwardly.

THE ONLY ONE.

I want a license to marry the best girl in the world. Said the young man.

The clerk nodded smilingly and replied, Sure. That makes thirteen hundred licenses for that girl this season.

THEY WENT TOGETHER.

Teacher—Susie, name one organ of the body.
Uncertain Scholar—The—er—liver!
That's right. Now another.
Er.—bacon!

A QUESTION.

Salesman (to woman who has fingered over everything in the shop without buying anything)—Excuse me, madam, but are you shopping here?

Customer—Certainly. What would I be doing?

Salesman—I thought perhaps you might be taking an inventory.

A GOOD REASON.

A Sunday-school teacher, after telling his scholars the story of Ananias and Sapphira, asked them:—"Why is not everybody who tells a lie struck dead?"

After a long silence one little fellow exclaimed:—Because there wouldn't be nobody left.

LOST.

Well, Tommie, said the joyous Slithers, you must congratulate me. I am going to marry your sister.

Oh, thunder! growled Tommie.

Why, Tommie, protested Slithers dont you like me?

Oh, yes, I like you well enough, said Tommie, but I bet Mabel a pound of candy you wouldn't be fool enough to ask her, and she bet you would.

HAPPY THOUGHT! WHY NOT ORANGES?

Abby, the litilest girl of the family, was seated at the breakfast table one morning. As usual, eggs were served.

Either she was not hungry or she had grown tired of the inevitable bill of fare, for very earnestly and soberly she remarked. "I do wish hens would lay something besides eggs."

WHAT HE KNEW.

A new boy had made his appearance in the schoolroom, and Miss Adair, the teacher, summoned him to her desk.

Do you expect to come to school here regularly? she asked him.

Yes'm.

Where do you live?

I live in this street.

What is your name?

Martin Luther Hicks.

Martin Luther, said the teacher. I presume, Martin, you know after whom you were named?

Yes'm, answered the boy, brightening up. I was named after me uncle on me mother's side. He keeps a liv'ry stable.

THOUGHT IT WAS SARAH.

Tired and dusty, a party were returning by rail from a holiday trip. Sinkins, a little bald man seated himself to read, but dropped off to sleep.

On the rack was a ferocious crab in a bucket, and when Simkins went to sleep the crab woke up, and, finding things dull in the bucket, started exploring.

By careful investigation Mr. Crab reached the edge of the rack. Down it fell, alighting on Simkins' shoulder, where it grabbed the man's ear to steady itself.

The passengers held their breath and waited for developments, but Simkins only shook his head and said, "Leggo, Sarah! I tell you I've been at the office all the evening."

POT AND KETTLE.

Samuel Judkins had returned to the bosom of his family after a day's hard toil and the news that greeted him on arrival was not pleasing to him.

For idiotic, weakminded superstition, he growled, commend me to a woman. Here you've given away my beautiful fancy waistcoat to a pedlar to charm warts from the children's hands!

He paused to work up indignation.

Madam, he thundered we are not in the Middle Ages!

Perhaps it was a trifle silly, murmured Mrs. J. Silly, indeed! came the reply. It's downright idiotic! It's not so much the waistcoat. I would have you know but in a pocket of that vest was a hare's foot. And I've carried that hare's foot for three years as a safeguard against rheumatism!

Truly it was a case of the pot calling the kettle black!

'Viyella' Registered Trade Mark.

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For Nightdresses
Dressing Gowns
Knickerbockers
Children's
Shirts
Pyjama, &c.

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DAY AND NIGHT WEAR

FROM ALL DRAPERS AND STORES,
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Benger's Food is specially prepared to build up the weakened digestive system, and to promote a high state of bodily nutrition while doing so.

It is the only food enabling rest and regulated exercise to be given to the digestive functions. Benger's is not a predigested food, nor does it contain dried milk. It is made with fresh milk, and forms a dainty and delicious cream with a delicate biscuit flavour. Patients never tire of

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but, on the contrary, continue to enjoy it.

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8991 *Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.*

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without any of the risks attending fresh milk. HORLICK'S contains all the good and building powers of the purest milk without the indigestible parts—certain valuable cereals added, and here you have a Strength-Builder—unequalled.
Ideal for Infants and Invalids and for those who desire "meat and drink" in one.

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Packed in 3 sizes. Of all Stores.

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FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.
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11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
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H. E. LORD HARDINGE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baroda, 1839 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Suarch via Karachi, with a general cargo 5 cabin and 31 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.'s steamer Trieste, 3226 tons Capt. N. Ivancich, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Trieste with a general cargo, 48 cabin and 30 deck passengers.

The steamer Sutherland, 2277 tons, Captain A. Langstaff, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Medina, 6699 tons, Captain F. B. S. Notley, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Aden, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Umvolosi, 1855 tons, Captain W. T. Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 749 tons, Captain H. Manly, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Lord Stanley, 3356 tons, Captain W. Clebborn, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday the 18th July 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines ....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern ....R I M
R I M S Palinurus ..Comdr Taylor ....Survey Boat
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Turbett ....R I M Survey

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 19.

Aragon .....2320 Dakers.....T M & Co
Arno .....3798 Porter.....M & M Co
Benan.....1899 Younger ...S. Wallace and Co
Bankura .....1905 Babb .....M M & Co
Baroda.....1899 Pening.....M M & Co
Harpenden .....2302 Cromack.....T M & Co
Hatna.....758 Eriksson.....F F Campbell & Co
India.....4198 Gorlon....Aden...20-7....P & O Co
Kamara .....505 King.....M M & Co
Kanzier .....975 Schapp.....A Strandes & Co
Masuda .....3178 Burne.....W & A G & Co
Saifi .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Sealda .....3438 Johnson.....M M & Co
Sutherland .....3277 Langstaff.....
Usta.....3192 Wilson.....M M & Co
Umvalosi.....1855 Millen.....W & A G & Co
Wearbock .....2446 Shatton.....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Hindoo	3159	Grows	K'chi	29-7	J Finlay & Co
C&R Langdale	2294	Gadner			W & A Graham & Co
F Lord Stanley	3056	Clebbon	Dunkirk	18-7	W & A G & Co
Gulshamadi	1251	Watt	Jeddah	22-7	B & P S N Co
H Badrie	1633	Fisher	Arabs Steamers & Co		
N Liedenfels	2575	Thomas			R A Willis
O Rahmani	Green	Jeddah	23-7	Ro & P S N Co	
P Ashburton	2833	Mathews	Philadelphia		T M & Co
Q Humayun	2154	Moloney			B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barala	1899	Butler			M M & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Mitchell	L'pool		W & A G & Co
3 Karnak	2005	Glazebrook		Sunday	& Co
7 Ville-de-Oran	3014	Masson			J M & Co
8 Trieste	3203	Ivancich		Trieste	A L S N Co
10&11 City of York	5018	Wilson	L'pool	20-7	R N & Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London		P & O Co
15 Colombo Maru	2919	Karnshita			N Y Kaisha

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus.....561 Strong...Repairing ..B P Trust

H W P D

Kaveri.....553 Mohamed ....
Bahadur.....829 Ahmed... ..Karachi ..B I N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	Baroda	Penny	Basrah July 4
	Trieste	Ivancich	Trieste July 1
	Sutherland	Langstaff	Calcutta July 7
19	Medina	Notley	London June 28
	Umvolosi	Miller	Natal June 28

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Medina	Notley	Soy Mey
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi
	Wessenfels	Selten	Hamburg &c

The steamer Lord Stanley, Captain Clebborn, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Dunkirk, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Umta, for Calcutta.
" Trieste, for Trieste, &c.
" Umvolosi, for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Golconda left Port Said on the afternoon of the 17th instant. The same Company steamer Berbera left London on the afternoon, of the 18th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived in London on the morning of the 18th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—2 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 7 tons, old iron, W G Logan; 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—23 bogaheats coadiments, N K Jussawalla; 170 cwts olibanum, J M Bilimoria and Co; 200 cwts olibanum, 30 cwts myrabollams, 90 cwts myrabo lams, and 217 cwts turmeric and 21 cwts gum, P Gothabhoy.

Umvolosi s—55 bales cotton, B Hulbhurn.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—56 bales hemp, E Osmersey.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—6,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Praw s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—800 bales twist, M Amersey and Co; 675 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,000 bales twist M E Kaisha 800 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 650 bales cotton, The M E Kaisha; 195 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Colombo Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 173 bales cotton, The M E Kaisha.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville-de-Praw s—600 cwts myrabolams, Kaliandas Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Langdale s—500 tons manganese ore, the S. Syndicate and Co; 1,000 tons manganesore, the Central India Mining and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 928 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 cwts fennelseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—200 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 310 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 600 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 2,502 cwts linseed and 200 cwts negarseed, C Boggiano and Co; 800 bales cotton, Volkat Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Trieste s—55 bales cotton and 110 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 202 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri 6,000 cwts linseed and 200 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 63 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA,

Trieste s—1,257 cwts Gingelligseed, J Fachiri.

FOR ANCONA.

Trieste s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING

SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,

BOMBAY

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

GOLF.

EIGHT PRACTICAL ARTICLES

BY WELL-KNOWN PLAYERS.

Few Games can show such a remarkable increase in the number of their devotees as Golf, and having once tasted the delight of play, the Golfer is always enthusiastic. He is always ready to discuss and read of the methods of great players, and to try and put them into practice for the improvement of his own game. These articles are all by practical players whose names count in the world of golf, and whose counsels are worth having.

APPEAR IN THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE

IN AUGUST.

PROGRAMME.

THE ADVANTAGE OF DIFFERENT GRIPS
by HAROLD H. HILTON
(Amateur Champion of Great Britain, 1900, 1901 and 1911, and of America, 1911).
How fixed rules may go by the board—Overlapping or interlocking for the long fingered—How each player may suit his grip to his physique and natural inclination—Grips of great players.

A PLEA FOR PUBLIC GOLF
by MARK ALLERTON
(Editor of "The World of Golf").
Scotland and the threepenny round—How public Golf links may bring revenue to a town.

WHERE LADIES FAIL IN GOLF
by Miss DOROTHY CAMPBELL
British and Canadian Lady Champion, 1911.
Some common faults in women's play, overswinging, etc. The mistake of following an opponent's choice of clubs—Too heavy clubs—Unprepared for emergencies, etc.

GOLF AND MATRIMONY
by Sir H. SETON-KARR, C.M.G.
(for many years one of the leading House of Commons exponents of Golf).
Golf like any game which brings the sexes together may lead to matrimony—Do champions ever wed, or do extremes meet?—Humorous advice to golfing couples.

HOW TO PRACTISE
by Mrs. ROSS (Miss May Hezlet)
(Irish Lady Champion, 1899, 1905, 1906, and 1908; Open Lady Champion, 1899, 1902, and 1907).
What to do as a beginner and as an experienced player—How to conquer special faults and weak points—The danger of overplay—Where to practise.

TEMPERAMENT AND CONCENTRATION
by HAROLD H. HILTON
(Amateur Champion of Great Britain, 1900, 1901, and 1911, and of America, 1911).
Why beginners often do well—What concentration can do for the player of natural aptitude—The secret of advance.

THE REAL QUESTION
by H. W. BEVERIDGE
(of the Bar Golfing Society and the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society; winner of the Borough of Deal Challenge Cup, 1905 and 1906.
Should there be a legal standard for "the implements of war"—Why a rule would be difficult to make and enforce.

THE ART OF PUTTING
by C. H. MAYO
(regularly selected for the England and Scotland match; Champion of Belgium).
The golfer who is a bad putter and is content to remain so will never make a good player—How to reduce your handicap.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per " *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 20th July, 1912.

SIMPLE EUGENICS.

THE science of Eugenics does not greatly appeal to popular interest, the handbooks and pamphlets dealing with the subject are apt to be a little technical for ordinary consumption. They are strewn with diagrams which are very bewildering to the uninitiated; the phraseology contains terms which only the very well-informed can understand. Not merely on account of its difficulties do people evade instruction on this important matter, many conservative folk dimly apprehend a certain impropriety in enquiring too closely into the subjects with which this science deals and for this reason they shun a topic which conveys to their minds an impression of indelicacy. In so far as the eugenist discusses freely and unreservedly the subject of the improvement of the race, and of the means whereby this desirable and may be achieved, he certainly justifies in some measure the alarm of the fiuical. He sees no reason why human parenthood should be exempt from enquiry, he very rightly judges it to be a thing of vast importance, at least as worthy of attention as the betterment of stock in plants and animals. When the question is considered as one of simple heredity, it immediately, becomes more popular; everyone is interested in the ways in which the characteristics of the parent are reproduced in the child, in the differences in type which are exhibited in members of one family, in the recurrence of certain peculiarities through succeeding generations. Few people, however, carry their interest to the point of studying heredity as a problem, as a question of practical significance which affects us, not merely severally, but racially.

The future of the individual, and of the nation depend upon an applied knowledge of its laws. The wilful disregarding of them has led to a very large part of the misery and weakness which degrade modern civilization. The theory of heredity, at its broadest, asserts that "like produces like"; the abnormal parent will produce abnormal children, mental and physical characteristics will re-appear inevitably; not merely may an inherited disability be handed down, but an acquired failing can also be transmitted, so that the 'alcoholic' must be placed under a ban. Given certain data from which to draw his conclusions, the eugenist is able to predict with some certainty the probable qualities which a child will possess. Absolute certainty is impossible, for nature plays strange tricks. Hereditary taint has a way of skipping a generation or so; hereditary genius fails in a single example, and science is thrown out of her reckoning by these deviations from type. Even with this element of uncertainty the eugenist is able to indicate so many undesirable results of the mingling of defective strains that he can point a moral with some force. The barbaric methods of eliminating the unfit are no longer permitted. The feeblest life is tenderly guarded, the protection which the Law affords, the intervention of humanitarians, all the power of civilization-bred sympathy allied to the ever-increasing resources of medicine and surgery, combine to preserve those whom nature never intended for survival, and whom no rational person would select as parents of future citizens. Here the eugenist expounds his principle having thwarted nature in her cruel to be kind methods. We must, for the sake of generations to be, find an alternative for her rejected remedies. Humanity compels us to preserve and to foster the sickly and the feeble, it forbids us to destroy the vicious and the debased: the eugenist urges that at least these undesirable lives shall not be permitted to be responsible for other lives in which their denegerate traits would be reproduced.

An imperfect comprehension of this wholly rational proposition has led to a good deal of the disapproval with which the science of Eugenics is regarded. Some people mistakenly suppose that a system of state-made marriages is advocated, a series of experiments as arbitrary as those of Frederick the Great who mated his six foot grenadiers with spouses of equal height. This, however forms no part of the eugenist's plan. He knows that the evolution of the super-man will never be brought about in this manner. No earnest sociologist would ever contemplate so radical a change of existing institutions. Another popular mistake credits the reformers with an intention to use the lethal chamber to dispose painlessly of undesirables. Irresponsible theorists may discuss the possibility of such a measure. Those who study the question of race-improvement seriously are only concerned with rational and practical methods of reform whereby the standard of social conditions and of public health may be raised, in order that generations to come may be heirs of an inheritance worth the having. The need of some definite system of race-culture has resulted in the propounding of many theories. Desultory philanthropy and charitable effort have done a good deal to help the little lives which stand in such peril from evil surroundings and pernicious example. The State endeavours to prevent juvenile offenders from following their natural bent, hospitals and asylums patch up the child-victims of neglect and hereditary debility, but the eugenist is dissatisfied with these tardy efforts at atonement. He believes that in the eugenic ideal of parenthood the solution of every social problem may be found. The racial qualities of future generations, and ultimately, the destinies of the race itself are at stake. The people of a country are the wealth of a country. A recognition of these truths leads us to the conclusion that the principle of Eugenics is identified with that patriotism by which alone a nation is rescued from decadence.

GUJARAT COLLEGE BOARD.

THE assumption of the control of the Gujarat College by Government, which is just announced, will be heartily welcomed not only by Ahmedabad, where the college is located, but by all Gujarat, for whose educational needs it exists and which takes a very keen interest in its welfare. The College Board, which had the control until now on behalf of the long moribund Society for the Promotion of Higher Education in Gujarat, comes to an end, and nobody, we think, will regret its exit. Its management was far from satisfactory and one instance of its needless meddlesomeness was afforded by its having to change the Principals of the College so often in the past and the unwillingness shown by men of ability to serve under it. The government of an important educational institution by a large and heterogeneous committee of men, most whom have little to do directly with education, may be said to have proved a failure. But in the last generation the idea recommended itself to many and several such boards were called into existence in various parts of the Presidency. In theory the idea was good, but in practice the system has been found to hamper the progress of the colleges under such Boards and to increase rather than diminish friction in its working. On the Board of this College, Government had three *ex-officio* members, the Collector, the Judge and the Educational Inspector of Ahmedabad, and these were yoked with wealthy bankers and merchants of that city and district and some old and retired citizens. In the early eighties local self-government was the shibboleth everywhere under the late Lord Ripon, and boards like these grew popular on representing local self-government in education. The late Sir William Hunter and his Education Commission recommended Government strongly to entrust her education as much as possible to private hands and to withdraw from its own responsibility. The Government of India of those days only too willingly took up this recommendation and encouraged the management of institutions like the Gujarat College by boards. The Fergusson College at Poona and the Dayaram Sind College at Karachi came into existence under similar boards under this policy of the Commission of 1882. Under Lord Curzon another and a better policy came into vogue in educational matters which were brought under the direct control of Government as its main duty towards the people of this country. The present step of the Government of Bombay, taking charge of the Gujarat College and managing it in future as a Government educational institution, has been taken under this policy. The financial liability for the proper maintainance of the College is great no doubt, but the endowments of this institution have been recently much enlarged by the munificent gifts of a worthy citizen of Ahmedabad, Sir C. Madhavlal, and Government will not have to spend so much upon it as otherwise it would have been obliged to do. But the efficient control of the Director of Public Instruction is the chief thing, and a slight increase of financial liability will not matter much in comparison to this which will in time bring up this college which has been allowed to languish too long in a line with other first class colleges under the Department's direction and control.

It may be remarked here that formerly for a short period this College was in Government hands, but in 1887 in the spirit of the policy of the Education Commission of Sir W. Hunter, Government withdrew from the management which was made over to the Board under which therefore the College has remained for exactly a quarter of a century. The college has a rather interesting history. So far back as 1856, a year before the establishment of a University, the people of Ahmedabad felt a desire to have a college of their own and raised funds which however were very inadequate for the purpose, only half a lakh being subscribed. Two years later a college was however sanctioned by the authorities who promised a contribution equal to the interest from the fund, which then amounted to seventy thousand rupees. The income from the first was very small for a good school, but somehow it managed to drag its existence till 1879 when the citizens of Ahmedabad appealed to Government to put the institution on the footing of an Arts College like that at Poona and also appealed to the people for funds. Government in obedience to this wish of the people took it into its hands and managed it as a college of its own like other provincial colleges. It would have been far better for the growth and development of the college had Government never withdrawn from the management, as it did in 1887. Now that Government has resumed its responsibility we trust it will do everything for its development and make it a college worthy of the fair province of Gujarat.

THE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HILL TREVOR evidently does not intend his new command of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery to be a sinecure. He has barely assumed it, before he has initiated a scheme for an important development of the corps, which if it is to be effectively accomplished, will demand a large amount of energy and a great deal of time both from himself and his adjutant, to say nothing of other officers and men. In the first place one hundred recruits will be needed, and they alone will need some finding. Col. Hill Trevor's scheme was very fully discussed the other evening, when he laid before a large meeting of the members of the corps, the proposal that a field battery of six 15-pounder guns should be formed, to take over from the regular companies, the mobile section of their armament. The work apparently is such as at Home is performed by the Special Reserve of the Garrison Artillery, and it is appropriate therefore that in India it should be done by volunteers, who occupy the position of such a reserve. We wish the scheme every success, and trust that Col. Hill Trevor's confidence that it will be possible to carry it out will be amply justified. Apparently it is intended to appeal for support principally to the class of men, which has supplied the *personnel* of the present garrison companies, viz. the "trades" and Europeans employed at the mills, but of course eligible recruits from any other source will be gladly welcomed. We think it is a strong point in favour of the scheme, and one which should weigh much with all suitable Europeans in the city, who are not at present volunteers, that it is a development, which is considered by Major-General Gorringe to be necessary to the more efficient organisation of the defences of Bombay. It is important to remember that care will be taken to see that the present garrison companies will not be weakened. At the same time those who have served in these companies, and who feel attracted by the mobile branch, will have an opportunity of joining it. It is intended that all recruits will be sent to the Garrison Artillery, and may be drafted into the mounted battery as vacancies occur. This arrangement will fulfil the double purpose of giving old members of the corps a first opportunity, to which they are entitled if they desire it, of joining the more attractive branch, and also of ensuring an adequate supply of men to the garrison companies. We hope that the new commandant, who, with the Adjutant, Captain Cudlip, is taking up the idea with much enthusiasm, will receive an adequate amount of support. After some necessary explanation, the large majority of the N.-C. O.'s and men of the Corps gave evidence that they are fully with their commander. There are a few, who still fancy that the new movement will be detrimental to the existing companies, but we hope, and for the present at least believe, that they are mistaken At all events, the B. V. A. have already proved that volunteers can make competent garrison gunners, and we see no reason why they should not provide also an efficient field battery.

THE HOUSEHOLD CAT.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE occupies towards the British public the time-honoured position of landlady's cat, whatever goes wrong he gets all the blame. The unconsidered trifles which predatory instinct leads the cat to appropriate are as nothing compared to the vast extent of damage for which it is held responsible. The landlady, diffusing a faint odour of cloves, explains that pussy has a fondness for the best whisky, and with this the lodger must rest satisfied. The same sort of explanation is given to the housewife who complains of the increased price of commodities, the grocer is full of deprecating politeness "What can we do mum, when that there Lloyd-George?" Look and gesture have an almost gallic expressiveness. The housewife, already enraged by the contemplation of the Servants' Tax, is ready to believe anything and credits the Chancellor of the Exchequer with having a finger in every pie, not to mention sugar, tea and bacon. Whatever his faults the versatile Welshman has escaped the baneful reproach of mediocrity, his supreme talent is undoubtedly that of occupying the centre of the stage and of attracting attention. On one occasion only did he show any wish to evade the eye of the public and that was when he was obliged to escape from a meeting in Birmingham disguised as a policeman. "He wanted Protection on that occasion, and was very lucky to get it," was G. R. Sims's caustic comment. If Mr. Lloyd-George had heard this remark he would doubtless have parried it with a rapier-pass of the repartee for which he is famous such a reposte as that which he delivered in a notable speech in which he was advocating Home Rule—"I want Home Rule for Ireland, Home Rule for Scotland, Home Rule for Wales"—"Home Rule for H—l!" interrupted a listener, crudely. "Quite right" was the genial reply, "I do like to hear a man stick up for his own country."

THE PANAMA CANAL.

A MESSAGE from Washington which we publish to-day gives a more hopeful view of the action likely to be adopted by the House of Representatives in the matter of the Panama Canal tolls. It was stated, originally, it will be remembered, that the United States Government proposed to allow American ships through the Canal on such terms as would amount to a subsidy of American shipping. Naturally enough, this raised a storm of protest, and the situation promised to become acute when the American parliament adopted a move which was regarded as tantamount to ignoring the British protest on the subject. Now we are told that the debates, which have so far taken place at Washington, are regarded as indicating that the United States will acquiesce in the British contention. We may therefore look for a decision which will close the question before it can reaches the stage of a quarrel between the Powers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE LIBERAL-LABOUR DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Ministerial bark is undoubtedly in troubled waters. Mr. Lloyd George's characteristic move in adumbrating his great scheme of Land Reform, at a moment when the outcry against the Insurance Act is proving so inconvenient, may perhaps in the long run bring back the deserters and reassure the waverers, but for the time being it is doing the Government no good at all. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's promises have not prevented an enormous decline of the Liberal majority in the Ilkestone division or averted the rupture with the Labour party, which has come like a bolt from the blue and upset some well-planned schemes. Whether, however, the Labour revolt is going to have all the consequences some imagine is doubtful. If so, then good bye to Liberalism and to the new heaven and new earth. A repetition throughout the country generally of what is occurring at Hanley and Crewe would mean the complete disappearance of the "progressive forces" from power for a generation at least. Perhaps when the Labour men come to realise this, they will be less inclined to follow the advice, which some of the most extreme members of the party are giving. "The Liberals," says a writer in the *Daily Herald*, "are our real obstacle, the Tories are too weak to count by themselves." There must, in future, says the same paper, be no "arrangements" between the Liberal party and Labour, there must be only "a strong and sustained attack upon all the parties of privilege and oppression." The "clear cutting away of Labour from the so-called progressive force of Liberalism would have the effect of strengthening the hands of Labour against both the other parties." It might some day, but not while Labour is led by men, who have not hitherto given the slightest sign of possessing any constructive ability. It will be interesting to see whether the present crisis precipitates the reconstruction of the Liberal party, which is predicted for the not very remote future, say when the Home Rule question is settled, if it ever is settled.

THE MEDITERRANEAN POSITION.

Extremis malis extrema remedia. To desperate evils, desperate remedies. There are some who suggest that the withdrawal of the battleships from Malta, a step which has caused and is causing much uneasiness to so many people, is a stratagem designed by Mr. Winston Churchill, who has just been kissing the blarney stone in the approved, if scarcely dignified fashion, to give a section of his own political friends a bit of a shock and that, when this object has been accomplished, we shall revert to the long-established position in the Mediterranean. To those who profess to take this view of the matter the wish is, I am afraid, merely father to the thought. If, however, that really is at the back of Mr. Churchill's mind he will not be inclined to join in the censure passed by some of his friends on Lord Selborne for raising the question in the House of Lords, but will thank him for dotting the i's and crossing the t's. Said Lord Selborne, who, it must be remembered, once filled, with great distinction, the post now occupied by Mr. Churchill. "We are presented with a dilemma from which there is no apparent escape. Either it was necessary to withdraw the squadron of battleships from the Mediterranean or it was not necessary. If it was not necessary that squadron ought not to be withdrawn. (Hear, hear.) It would be indefensible to withdraw it if it was not necessary." If it was necessary to withdraw that squadron, then he said that we were one whole squadron of modern battleships short of what the requirements of the Empire demanded. On the assumption that withdrawal was necessary he pleaded most earnestly for a national policy of replacement, and the enrolment of men and the building of battleships, once more to establish that position in the Mediterranean which we ought never for one single day to have lost. On the relation of India to the Mediterranean, Lord Selborne naturally had something to say, and this aspect of the question has also been emphasized in the other House this week. For example on Monday Sir John Rees, by way of rubbing it in, asked the Government whether following upon the concentration of our naval strength in the North Sea any addition will be made to the fleet in Chinese and Indian waters. Dr. Macnamara, who, in the absence of Mr. Churchill, replied rather curtly "Not at present." Colonel Yate came to Sir John Rees' assistance by inquiring whether in view of the paucity of ships in Indian waters, the Admiralty would consider the question of arming the vessels of the Royal Indian Marine so as to enable them to undertake police duties and to act as commercial protectors. "I am satisfied," the Secretary to the Admiralty replied, "that the strength of the fleet in Eastern waters is generally sufficient." Sir John Rees had the last word as usual. "Is that satisfaction general?" he asked. The definite pronouncement of the Government's views which Lord Crewe promises and which is to be made in both Houses simultaneously is anxiously awaited.

THE STUDENTS' SECRETARY.

"Who is he"? "What does he know about India?" "Is it a political job?" These are some of the questions I have been asked with reference to the not unimportant announcement that Mr. C. E. Mallet has been selected, to be the first holder of a new appointment which the Secretary of State in Council has created "in order to provide more adequately for the interests of Indian students in the United Kingdom." As to question No. 1, Mr. Charles Edward Mallet is a Balliol man. *Cela va sans dire* of course. He has been an assiduous member of Parliament, a loyal supporter of his party and for a short time a subordinate Minister. He is or was a member of a publishing firm. He has been a University Extension lecturer. He is a member of the Eighty Club, which in present circumstances is almost as great an advantage as being a Balliol man. He has been, and I believe still is, actively associated with the Free Trade League. He is fifty. In Whitehall one is not too old at forty. With regard to question No. 2, if Mr. Mallet has ever before this time been heard of in connection with India, I am not aware of it. Question No. 3 cannot fairly be answered hntil we know why Mr. Maliet has been "selected," to use the word employed in the official intimation. We are also so far without any knowledge respecting the precise nature of the duties of the "Secretary for Indian Students." Is he to supersede the Educational Adviser or is the new post to be entirely independent of the work now so efficiently performed by Mr. T. W. Arnold, and his staff at 21 Cornwall Road? If I may hazard a guess, and it is only a guess, it will perhaps be found that this new office has been called into existence partly at all events with the object of obtaining facilities for young Indians, who wish to learn on this side how they may become mechanical engineers, electrical experts and what not. To secure such facilities now is difficult, nay practically impossible as I know from the failure of my own efforts on more than one occasion to help young Indians in this way. There is, I see, in some quarters a disposition to blame our citizens for the fact that the great manufacturing establishments in this country are closed to would-be pupils or apprentices from India. The hostile attitude of the British workman is no doubt an element in the case, but it is not the chief element as Mr. Mallet will soon discover, when he begins to interview the owners of such works if, indeed, that is to be one of his functions.

PRESENTATION TO SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

"The Indian Presentation" to Sir William Wedderburn, at the house of Sir Charles Schwann, M. P., in Princes Gardens, yesterday afternoon was, apart from the special object of the "function," a most delightful social gathering. The large company included Mr. Montagu, M.P., (Under-Secretary for India). Lord and Lady Southwark, Lady Shaw, Lady Aberconway, Lady Courtney, Lady Roxburgh, Sir Edward Boyle, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Theodore Taylor, M. P., and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. McCallum Scott, M. P. Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir Dorabjee and Lady Tata, Mr. and Mrs. Abbas Ali Baig, Sir Rajendra and Lady Mukerjee, Mr. J. Wedgwood, M.P. and Mrs. Wedgwood, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Dr. J. Pollen, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Dr. and Mrs. Selby, Dr. and Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. Sinha, late member of the Governor-General's Council, Sir Muir and Lady Mackenzie, the Bishop of Hereford and Mrs. Percival, Lady Brynmor-Jones, Lady Walton, Lady Paget, Sir Charles and Lady Fremantle, and others. The formal part of the proceedings was opened by Sir Charles Schwann in a very earnest speech, evidently based on strong convictions, dwelling on the value of Sir William Wedderburn's services to India. Sir Charles Schwann was followed by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., who made a really effective speech, marked at once by unswerving directness in the statement of his political views and opinions and national aspirations and the best feeling towards those who differed from him, whether as to the ends to be aimed at in the evolution of the future of India, or the particular means by which they should be secured. In its clear and crisp analysis of the factor of the problem, its force of argument, and simplicity and tactfulness of expression, it was perfect. Moreover he never faltered in a word, and every word was faultless alike in pronunciation and intonation. If not a "golden-mouthed" speaker, he is at least a "silver-tongued" one, and would at once make his mark in Parliament. He was greeted with a hearty sound of applause at the conclusion of his speech. At the outset of his remarks Mr. Gokhale explained the genesis of the gift. In spite of ill-health, Sir William Wedderburn was induced to go out to India in 1910, to preside at the National Congress in Allahabad, Lady Wedderburn kindly yielding to their earnest request to allow him to do so. The intention of his Bombay friends to make a presentation to him on his return was frustrated by his embarking at Calcutta, on account of his health and when it was suggested that a souvenir should be sent to him he expressed a wish that the money collected should go to the Florence Nightigale Fund for Indian sanitation. However a part of the funds had been devoted to the necklace he had great pleasure in handing to Lady, Wedderburn. Sir William Wedderburn who had all along been deeply moved by the reception given him, replied very briefly, and full heartedly; recalling all the inspirations he had received from men like Mr. Allan Hume and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in the past, and Mr. Gokhale himself in the present. After Sir William had spoken and before the meeting broke up to inspect the necklet of gold and sapphires presented to Lady Wedderburn, Sir Frederic Harrison and Sir George Birdwood were individually asked to speak. Mr. Harrison recalled some reminiscences of "the forties," but Sir George Birdwood said he was too weak to take any public part in the proceedings. But to those about him on the close of the formal function he stated that although opposed to some of the political views of Sir W. Wedderburn, no one had a truer or better-founded regard for Sir William than himself. The family had borne an ennobled name for three centuries in Scotland; and when, 30 years ago, exploring the Old Records of the India Office, he found that the name of Wedderburn had been familiar for 200 years in India. Among the earliest names he recollected "from absolute childhood," in Bombay, with the names of James Farish, and Lord Clare and Sir Robert Grant, was that of John Wedderburn, the 2nd or 3rd Baronet of the second baronetcy; that is, the baronetcy re-conferred on the Wedderburn after the attainder of Sir John Wedderburn the 5th baronet of the first line. It was for the loyalty to the Steuarts of this Sir John, who was taken prisoner at Culloden, and who was beheaded on Kennington Green in 1746, that he (Sir George) revered the names of Wedderburn. Another reason for his reverence for it was that a Wedderburn, of the same family, paid off all Samuel Johnson's debts to deliver him from the ignominy of being sent to jail. Going back to the Accountant-General, while Sir George as a child was staying with his father and mother at the house of Mr. James Farish in Bombay, some time between 1845-7, a presentation by the Indian and European citizens of Bombay was made to Sir John Wedderburn on his finally leaving Bombay. The sympathy between Sir William Wedderburn and the good people of India was, therefore, hereditary; and this was really one of the best bonds of union, and not only personal and social, but political between India and the United Kingdom. Sir George Birdwood and his brother Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood were both together at the Edinburgh University with Sir David Wedderburn, Sir William's elder brother, who died in 1882. Sir George said that it was strange that the Jacobite feeling when he came home as a boy from India in 1839, was as strong in Devonshire and Cornwall as in Scotland, and he distinctly remembered that at that date it was very difficult for their husbands to get some of the great ladies of those counties to go up to the "Hanoverian Court" in London. It was the noble womanly character of Queen Victoria, "of ever blessed memory" that slowly and surely won them round at last.

SPEECH DAY POLITICS.

Sir Walter R. Lawrence distributed the prizes at Cheltenham College last Friday and, according to the account of the proceedings published in the *Times*, he declared that "many of the old institutions which they had come to love had been thrown aside and trodden down by politicians, who were in power." Perhaps, he went on to say, the public schools system was in danger though it was the public school spirit, which had made the British Empire what it was to-day. We ought, I think, to keep politics out of our public seminaries and I am sure that upon reflection Sir Walter Lawrence will admit that a Speech Day is not the most suitable occasion for party polemics. Moreover, it was very bold of Sir Walter Lawrence to talk in the way he did, considering that two of the politicians who have thrown aside and trodden down the venerable institutions he referred to, are so intimately connected with Cheltenham School. I allude, of course, to Earl Loreburn and Viscount Morely, who were like Sir Walter, educated at that school, and are now members of its

(*Continued on page 8.*)

DARDANELLES CLOSED.

ITALIAN TORPEDO ATTACK AT THEIR MOUTH.

Turkish Forts Make Vigorous Response.

TWO TORPEDO-BOATS ARE SUNK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 19.

A message received by Reuter, timed at four o'clock this morning, from the Dardanelles states that a heavy cannonade is proceeding at Kum Kaleh at the entrance to the Straits.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 19.

At one o'clock in the morning, eight Italian torpedo boats attacked Kum Kaleh.

The forts replied, sinking two of the boats and damaging the other six,

The Porte has ordered the closing of the Dardanelles,

Tewfik Pasha has accepted the post of Grand Vizier,

[Kum Kaleh (or "New Castle of Asia") is a small town in Asia Minor, situated at the western entrance of the Dardanelles.]

THE PANAMA CANAL.

British Protest against U. S. Preference.

WASHINGTON, JULY 18.

The British Charge d'Affaires has now presented the formal note of protest against the Panama Canal Bill.

President Taft is expected to send a special message to Congress in this connection.

The debates, which have so far taken place, are regarded as indicating that the United States will acquiesce in the British contention.

MELBOURNE, JULY 18.

The Commonwealth House of Representatives has unanimously passed a resolution supporting Great Britain's protest in connection with the Panama Canal Bill.

PORTUGUESE ROYALISTS.

Captain Conceiro in a Fit of Disgust.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Portuguese Royalist leader, Captain Conceiro, has returned to Spain, disgusted with the utter failure of his rather extensive plans. They apparently depended upon local support, which was totally lacking.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

Appeal to Australia for Help.

MELBOURNE, JULY 19,

The London Strike Committee has cabled to the Federal Labour leaders asking for Australian assistance.

A PARASITE DEMOCRACY.

Chancellor's Defence of the Workmen's Contribution.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The House of Commons, last night, passed the second reading of the Finance Bill by 269 votes to 221.

Speaking during the debate, Mr. Lloyd George repudiated the assertions that the Government was responsible for the depreciation of gilt-edged securities, and outlined the causes of the depreciation. Among them, he declared, was a conspiracy to decry the national credit. He said the income of the country was increasing enormously. He denied the allegation that he was taxing the classes, who were not Liberals, giving as an instance the Insurance Act. He said that if he withdrew the workmen's insurance contribution, that would tend to produce a parasite democracy like that which ruined Rome.

BOXING.

A Win for Bombardier Wells.

NEW YORK, JULY 19.

In a contest between Wells and Tom Kennedy, Wells knocked his opponent out in the eighth round.

THE OLYMPIAD.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 18.

In the competition for rowing, "eights", to-day, New College (Oxford) beat Stockholm and Leander beat Australia after a splendid struggle.

A great race is expected between New College and Leander.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 19.

In the semi-final contest for the rowing eights, to-day, New College rowed over, and Leander beat Berlin.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to Mr. Wyndham, says he will be glad if the Birthday Fund helps Tariff Reform, which, he says, is the most important movement of our time.

CONSOLS VERY DOWN.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Consols were 74-1-8 to-day, the lowest point on record.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Assaye" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Monday the 22nd instant.

PREMIER IN DUBLIN.

Scandalous Attempt to Injure Mr. Asquith.

SUFFRAGETTE FURY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 19.

Mr. Asquith met with an enthusiastic reception on his arrival at Dublin last night. Addressing the crowd at the station, he said he was the ambassador of a treaty of perpetual peace between Ireland and Great Britain.

While the carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Asquith and Mr. Redmond was proceeding down Princes Street, a suffragette threw a hatchet, which, however, missed the carriage.

During the performance in the Theatre Royal, where Mr. Asquith is to speak to-night, two suffragettes threw a blazing oil-soaked chair at the orchestra. The missile set the curtains of a box on fire, causing panic among the audience.

They were, however, soon calmed, the fire being speedily extinguished.

One of the suffragettes escaped, but the other was arrested.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Some papers, this morning, state that Mr. Redmond was struck by the hatchet, although it was intended for Mr. Asquith. This report is apparently due to Mr. Redmond's appearing in the hotel with his ear bleeding. This injury was caused by his being jammed in a doorway, while striving to enter, owing to the terrific pressure of the crowd.

It had been known that the militant suffragists were plotting against Mr. Asquith, and that they had waited for him at Euston. He, however, had evaded them by travelling from Paddington to Wolverhampton and motoring thence to Holyhead.

After reaching his hotel in Dublin, Mr. Asquith addressed the crowd from the balcony. He pointed out that this was the first occasion since the Union, on which the Premier had visited Ireland.

HOME SECRETARY REAPS THE WHIRLWIND.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Mr. McKenna, after laying the foundation stone of a training college at Caerleon this afternoon, was seized from behind by a suffragette and violently shaken.

His assailant was arrested.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

"Times" Report of an Alliance Contradicted.

TOKYO, JULY 18.

The report published in the *Times* of July 4th of a Russo-Japanese Alliance is incorrect. There have been no negotiations for such a purpose and none are projected.

Prince Katsura's tour is not connected with any specific political development. Most important Notes, however, have passed between the two capitals, supplementing the Agreements of 1907 and 1910, with the object of defining the respective spheres of interest, Russia in Outer Mongolia and Northern Manchuria, and Japan in Inner Mongolia and Southern Manchuria, Inner Mongolia meaning that portion of Manchuria formerly so-called.

The negotiations have resulted in the clearest understanding, and the *entente* is of the greatest importance for the preservation of peace in the Far East, second only in importance to the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

"TIMES'" ENTHUSIASTIC COMMENT.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The *Times* expresses satisfaction that Japan and Russia have arrived at a mutually satisfactory agreement. Britain, this journal continues, is united to Russia by a friendship, which is of the utmost importance for the balance of power in Europe, and is united to Japan by an alliance, the value of which, not only to ourselves and Japan, but to China and the whole world, has been amply demonstrated during the past nine months. Sir Edward Grey's recent tribute to the beneficent effect of the alliance was in no wise exaggerated, and the conversations which Prince Katsura willhave in St. Petersburgh, London and elsewhere, cannot fail to produce an even better understanding.

BIG INSURANCE ACTION.

Law, Car and General Corporation to Pay Damages.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The action of Dobson *versus* the Law, Car and General Insurance Corporation has ended in a verdict for the plaintiff, who sued the company for alleged misrepresentation in the prospectus, which induced him to invest in six hundred of the company's shares.

Mr. Fowler, general manager of the Corporation, was absent, and was not represented.

Mr. Justice Darling, summing up, said that this was a test case. If the defendants lost they would have to find about £65,000. The jury should weigh the evidence very carefully before saying that the directors, men of unblemished character, were guilty of misrepresentation. The majority of people, he said, were wise after the event. Anybody could see now that the company was not prospering, because information was available which the directors had not possessed.

ENGLISH RACING.

Favourite Beaten in the Eclipse Stakes

LONDON, JULY 19.

The result of the Eclipse Stakes is as follows :—

Prince Palatine	1
Stedfast	2
Lycaon	3

Eight horses started. No change in the list of probable starters occurred.

The race was won by a head, with six lenghts between the second and third,

The betting at the start was : 5 to 1 against Prince Palatine; 13 to 8 on Stedfast, 10 to 1 against Lycaon.

INDIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, JULY 19.

It is reported on the Stock Exchange that is guaranteed 3 per cent. Indian Railway four year loan of £2,000,000 is about to be issued. The price will be 96.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

Indian Volunteers to Compete for the King's Prize.

WINNER OF SILVER MEDAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 19.

Messrs. Maunders and Phear, of the Indian volunteer competitors, have qualified for the King's Prize competition, in addition to Major Smith.

They each scored 95, Major Smith's score being 94.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Harvey, of South Africa, won the King's silver medal at Bisley, with a score of 196. Sergt. Ommundsen scored 191.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Supplementary Naval Estimates have been published and will be debated on the 22nd inst. The total is £990,000, of which sum £296,000 is for construction, £315,000 for machinery, £54,000 for guns, £97,000 for ammunition and £20,000 for accommodation for airships. The rest is allocated to wages, victualling, etc.

The estimates provide for an additional 1,500 men. No explanatory statement is appended and there is nothing to indicate the nature of the additional construction.

A SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

Police Officer's Marvellous Escape.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

A Ranchi (Chota Nagpore) correspondent gives particulars of a marvellous escape of the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Mr. J. A. Duff, in a shooting accident. Whilst out shooting in a remote corner of the district his rifle slipped and fell through the interstices of the "machan." In so doing the trigger was released just as he stretched out his right hand to recover the rifle. The charge practically blew off the back of his right hand and the bullet, a lethal or expanding one, went through his hand and his hat-brim close to his head.

COTTON GAMBLING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

Having failed to stop the cotton figure gambling by proceeding against offenders under the Gambling Act, the Calcutta Police have decided to charge offenders under the Public Nuisance Act for obstructing the thoroughfares, and at the Police Court to-day a Marwari, named Kul Chand, was fined Rs. 100 or two months' imprisonment, and warned that if he was again brought up on a similar charge, he would run the risk of being sent to jail without the option of a fine.

CRIME IN NORTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

An informal conference was held this morning in the Punjab Civil Secretariat to discuss various measures for the suppression of cattle thefts and other crimes in the Punjab and the United Provinces. It was attended by the Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Straight, Inspector-General, and Mr. P. B. Bramley, Deputy-Inspector-General of Police. United Provinces; Lt.-Col. H. T. Dennys, officiating Inspector-Ceneral of Police; Mr. G. A. Rundle, D. I. G., Eastern Range; Mr. A. C. Stewart, D. I. G., Central Range, Mr. S. E. Wallace, D. I. G., Railways and Crimes, Punjab; and Mr. L. L. Tomkins, Personal Assistant to the I. G. of Police, Punjab.

HARD TIMES AT BOLARUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 19.

A numerously signed memorial has been submitted to the Viceroy, praying for the re-transfer of the office of the Military Accounts Department from Bolarum to Madras. The memorialists headed by Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Moodelliar, C. I. E., submit that at Bolarum the employes of the office have no proper facilities for educating their children, and that since the outbreak of plague in the town the people are put to considerable hardship and expense, owing to rise of the prices of provisions, etc., and that too many of the employes have to live at Secunderabad for lack of accommodation at Bolarum, while at Secunderabad they have to pay comparatively high rentals.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

Sir John Hewett and Lady Hewett and Lt.-Col. M. Gordon left Viceregal Lodge this morning. Miss Hewett is remaining on at Viceregal Lodge as the guest of the Viceroy.

POONA OFFICER'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 19.

Captain J. Ramwell, 26th Light Cavalry, died at the Station Hospital, Wanowrie, this afternoon, from congestiou of liver.

The deceased was quite a young officer, and acted as Cantonment Magistrate here for a couple of months during the absence on leave of Major Hunt. He was a married man and leaves a widow and two children,

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

THE MINIMA RATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

A copy of a fresh representation made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the abolition or reduction of the minima rates on railways has been received here. This question was thoroughly examined by Sir John Hewett several years ago, who found that no change in the existing practice was possible. The whole question will, in all probability, be re-examined.

AFFAIRS IN TIBET.

Curious Chinese Story of Hidden Treasure.

DALAI LAMA'S JOURNEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALIMPONG, JULY 19.

A Tibetan trader, who returned recently to the interior, took with him a Chinese soldier disguised as his Tibetan servant. The Chinaman promised the trader a 50 per cent share of the valuable looted treasure, which he had buried before leaving.

It is reported that the reinforcements from China will take two months on the road to Lhassa, if they are not opposed en route. Lhassa is forty-two double stages from Litang. There is a rumour that the Dalai Lama's favourite has not been murdered. There were ten Tromo traders in the hands of the Chinese at Lhassa. Some are reported to have escaped and have brought down news of continuous fighting still going on there.

The Dalai Lama has arrived at Ralung, and is conferring with the Tashi Lama. He proceeds in a few days to the Sambing monastery. If the entrance to Lhassa is found impracticable he may proceed to Mongolia via Shigatsi.

"GARBLED" REPORTS.

Strong Complaint and Warning to a Paper.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SUNAMGUNJ, JULY 19.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam arrived here in sultry weather and received addresses from the Local Board, the Hitasadhini Sabha and the Mahisya community. In his reply to the first, he promised to consider the grant to the town of some form of municipal government. Under the existing law proposals for fresh legislation in connection with an extension of rural and municipal self-government would before long be laid before the public.

He complained that a garbled and in several respects inaccurate account of some private interviews accorded by him at Sylhet had appeared in a certain newspaper. The great advantage of the personal interview would be lost if distorted accounts of such interviews were published, and tactics of such a nature would recoil on those employing them.

THE PANDHARPUR FAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 19.

The "palki" procession of the god Tukaram, which forms the chief feature of the Pandharpur fair, is being omitted this year owing to the Government prohibition. The "palki" was conveyed by train this morning and will return at the conclusion of the festival on Ekadeshi day. It will be recalled that His Excellency the Governor announced at the recent Council meeting that Government were forced to prohibit the Pandharpur pilgrimage this year, owing to the the prevalence of cholera in the districts round about Poona.

TRANS-PERSIAN LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

No news of any kind is available here regarding the Trans-Persian Railway, but it is beyond doubt that the Home Government has been frequently communicating with the authorities in India on this question.

Mr. Johns, the Chief Engineer, is still in Simla and he will, it is presumed, resume survey work next cold weather as usual.

NICHOLSON COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

The Nicholson Committee is busy collecting evidence, and several well-known and experienced civil servants were recently examined regarding the internal requirements of the country.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

Colonel A. B. C. Williams has been selected as permanent successor to General Mansfield in the post of Director of Supply and Transport, India.

THE EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19,

Members of the All-India European Education Conference, which will meet here next Tuesday, under the presidency of Sir Harcourt Butler, are now beginning to arrive in Simla. Arrivals include the Bishop of Bombay, whose presence is particularly helpful as he is in close touch with Sir Robert Laidlaw's All-India Education Fund, which has raised no less than Rs. 15,00,000 in England for educational purposes amongst Protestants in this country. The fund will be best allotted for the benefit of the community concerned, after it is known what Government will be able to do for the domiciled inhabitants as a whole in the matter.

RACING IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 19.

The extra day's racing on the 25th instant, is now definitely abandoned to avoid clashing with the Secunderabad meeting ; but there will probably be a two-days' meeting in October before the Dusserah celebrations.

THE LAHORE MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE JULY 19.

The appeal of Constable Tulsa Singh accused of the murder of Police-Inspector Habibali, will be heard at the Lahore Chief Court on Monday, the 22nd inst.

EARTHQUAKE IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 19.

The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* writes to say that there were three earthquake shocks on Monday night, one following the other in quick succession. The last, which was the only severe one, disturbed a number of persons from sleep.

SEVERE MOTOR SMASH.

Owner and Several Others Injured.

COLLISION WITH AN EKKA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 19.

About eleven last night, a motor-car driven by Mr. Dunn, chauffeur to Mr. Overton, collided with an ekka, which was smashed. The pony was killed on the spot, and the ekka driver was somewhat seriously injured. The motor-car was overturned and badly damaged. Mr. Dunn sustained severe internal injuries, and the other occupants injured were Sergt. Bolton, of the Royals, and Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lee of Lucknow. All the victims were removed to Balrampur Hospital. They are progressing favourably.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. A. Gray is appointed Notary Public, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major McCormick, R.E., Mint Master, Bombay, is granted eighteen months' leave. Capt. Willis, R.E., officiates.

Capt. Wallis, I.A., act as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Captain Dickson, I.M.S., reverts to military duty.

Mr. R. Nathan, I.C.S., is nominated an ordinary Fellow, Calcutta University.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. Nethersole, I. G. of Irrigation, acts as Secretary, Public Works Department, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. Gordon granted leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Gregson is confirmed as Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, O. and R. Railway.

Mr. Harnett is promoted Deputy Locomotive Seperintendent in Class 1 and posted to the N W. Railway.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineers Vile and Wayman are granted extensions of leave for three and two months respectively.

Lieut. W. B. Huddleston is promoted to be first grade Commander. Assistant Engineer W. G. M anfield is promoted Engineer.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Richardson. 19th Punjabis, is appointed Private Secretary to Lord Nicholson.

Brigadier-General Wapshare becomes Colonel on the staff vice Brigadier-General Pirie.

The following promotions in the Indian Medical Service are notified :—Captains Melville, McCarrison, Masson, Anderson, Leonard, Young, Swan and Foster are promoted to be Majors.

Brevet Colonel Acton and Major Lightfoot retire from the service.

INDIANS AND THE ARGENTINE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

A resolution in the Commerce and Industry Departments states that the immigration of British Indians into the Argentine Republic is not regarded with favour by the republican authorities.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 19.

The semi-finals in the Polo Tournament were played this afternoon in pleasant weather, before a very large attendance of spectators. Play was transferred from the Palace ground to that of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers' ground, owing to the sodden state of the former. Both were very one-sided games. In the first, the 7th Hussars "A" team inflicted a severe defeat on the Mysore Sillidar Horse by 9 goals to 2, and in the second match the 20th Deccan Horse absolutely ran away from the 7th Hussars "B" team, beating them by 11 goals to 1.

The final will be played on Monday, between the winners of to-day's matches.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

In the I. F. A. Challange Shield competition, third round, the Royal Irish met Sovabazar this evening,the game was played on the Customs ground before 20,000 spectators, and it proved to be a one-sided affair, the soldiers winning by 3 goals to love. For the first few minutes,Sovabazar played pluckily, but after the first goal had been registered against them they fell to pieces. Mukherji and Ariff defended well for the Indian team.

BOXING AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 19.

At a boxing Tournament held here last night three six round contests and a large number of events for novices were fought out. Captain Campbell Ross was referee, and Mr. Macfarlane the judge. Mr. Wishart kept time.

In the first contest between Gunner Barber, "S." Battery, and Shoeing Smith Butler, 7th Hussars, little hitting was done in the opening round, but Barber went to the ropes all the same. The second period was more interesting. The third found Butler in distress and the rest were without incident, Barber obtaining the honors.

Lce-Corpl Nichols, 7th Hussars, then met Private Crawley of the Camerons. The contestants palpably funked each other and only sparred feebly. The referee decided it was "no fight."

The third contest was between Private Harris, 14th Hussars, and Private Goddard, 7th Hussars. In opening the men clinched a lot. In the second round however Harris delivered a right and left dropping his man. Goddard was counted out, the fight going to Harris.

Mr. C. White contemplates a big All India tournament at the end of the month.

F. R. R. BROOKE AT HOME.

Describing the Lancashire batting in the match in mail week against Worcestershire the "Manchester Guardian" wrote :—

Although the wicket was soft and the ball travelled very heavily in the outfield, the Lancashire batsmen succeeded in making runs at a good pace, adding 144 before the innings was declared. Third out at 149—run out from a smart return by Burns,—Makepeace batted admirably for two hours and twenty minutes, and with the exception of E. Tyldesly, who returned a full toss to the bowler, most of the other batsmen made useful scores. Sharp set a good example at the start, but it was Lieutenant Brooke who was most successful in forcing the game. He hit at every ball that offered the least chance. Twice he landed the ball over the rails for six—both very powerful hits,—and he was full of resource in scoring from chops and cuts on the off side. If he could have remained a little longer with Hornby there would have been some highly entertaining hitting and running, for both play the sort of game admirably.

Brooke made 44 runs.

A NEW FEVER.

Mysterious Illness Prevalent in Calcutta.

MEDICAL OPINION DIVIDED.

THE general health of Calcutta is very good for this time of the year, wrote the Calcutta "Statesman" on July 18, but the continued prevalence of dengue fever is causing some anxiety—especially amongst those who have not had it. For some weeks now this particular fever has been spreading through the town, and that it is infectous would seem to be proved by the fact that when one is attacked most of the others in the house contract it. The fever is a most mysterious form of illness. Its cause and origin are quite unknown, and medical men are by no means unanimous in the belief that it is the real dengue fever at all.

In an interview yesterday with a member of the "Statesman" staff, Dr. Pearse, Health Officer of Calcutta, said there was nothing fresh to record in regard to the outbreak of the fever which, for the sake of convenience, must be described as dengue "If it is dengue," "said Dr. Pearse, "it is a very mild form. It makes people ill for a few days, and causes aches and pains and loss of appetite, but it is not very serious. It leaves no permanent after-effects, and thus far there has been no fatal case. About 30 years ago there was an epidemic of the dengue fever, which came from Burma. That was a serious outbreak and numerous deaths were reported. "

"It is not at all certain, however," Dr. Pearse went on to say, "that this present outbreak is the real dengue fever. I have not seen many cases myself, but I have discussed the matter with several doctors who have had more experience, and they are quite divided in their opinions. Some think it is dengue, while others are of the opinion that it is the ordinary seven-day fever, which is always more or less prevalent at this time of the year. Against the latter theory, however, there are several arguments. One is that it does not run the course of seven-day fever, and people are usually about again in about three days. Again, seven-day fever does not spread, as this has done. It has gone all through the city, and has attacked all classes of the community—Europeans, Eurasians, Hindus, and Mahomedans alike."

"I am inclined to think it is quite a new fever about which we know little or nothing," Dr. Pearse added.

Questioned about a statement in a contemporary that dengue might be due to the meat supply, the Health Officer said that was absurd. The fever was more prevalent in the northern quarter of the town than in the southern, and the fact that many Marwaris and orthodox Hindus, who do not eat meat at all, have suffered from it, showed that the meat supply could have nothing whatever to do with it.

3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1912-13.

The Government of India has published the following statement :—

The following is the result of the allotment of the Three Crores Loan advertised in the "Gazette of India Extraordinary" of 5th July, 1912.

	Rs.
Aggregate amount of tenders ...	9,29,13,500
Minimum rate of accepted tenders ...	96-2
Tenders at that rate received per cent.	92·618
Total amount of accepted tenders ...	3,00,00,000
Total amount to be received by Government	2,88,37,611-13-0
Average rate at which loan is issued	96-2-0.07

List of persons whose tenders are accepted for the 3 1-2 per cent. Loan of 1912-13, authorised in the "Gazette of India Extraordinary," dated the 5th July, 1912.

Dadabhai Edalji Kanga.
P. Hurakhchand.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited.
The Credit Bank of India, Limited.
The Indian Specie Bank, Limited.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 16.

From Sunday evening last, it has rained incessantly with just a small break at long intervals. The showers are not heavy, but are continuous and copious enough to allay the dreadful anxiety that prevailed. If this continues for a week or two longer, we shall be happy. Previous to Sunday, the rainfall was abnormally low—only 2 inches and 20 cents, and it is not surprising that all manner of foodstuffs fetched famine prices. Grass; hitherto sold at Rs. 5 a thousand pullas, could not be had for less than Rs. 30, and Bengal gram is more than double its usual price. As a matter of fact, a horse that cost the owner about Rs. 27 monthly, made him sweat to the extent of Rs. 60, or to take the alternative of getting rid of the animal altogether.

Mr. M. H. Mackenzie, Superintending Engineer Irrigation Branch of H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., proceeds on the 19th instant, to England, on six months' furlough leave, and Mr. Meer Ahmad Ali, F. C. H., will act for him.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

It is announced in the "London Gazette" that the Secretary of State for India in Council proposes to substitute the following in place of the existing regulation for the admission of candidates to the Civil Service of India :—

The principal vernacular language prescribed for each province to which candidates are assigned is as follows :—

For the United Provinces of Agra and Oude, the Punjab, or the Central Provinces, Hindustani.

For Bengal or Assam, Bengali (unless it is the candidate's mother tongue).

For Behar and Orissa, Hindustani.

For Burma, Burmese.

For Bombay, Marathi (unless it is the candidate's mother tongue).

For Madras, Tamil or Telugu (at the option of the candidate).

In Hindustani the candidate will be required to be acquainted with both the Persian and the Nagari character.

A candidate assigned to Bengal or Assam whose mother tongue is Bengali must offer for examination Hindustani; a candidate assigned to Bombay whose mother tongue is Marathi must offer for examination Hindustani; and a candidate assigned to Madras whose mother tongue is either of the languages shown against his province must offer the other for examination.

The sub-divisional Magistrate of Sibsagar recently convicted a head constable of the local thana on a charge of assault on the poundkeeper of the Joysagor Pound and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 600 and one day's imprisonment.

Referring to the development of trade between the Soudan and India, the *Egyptian Gazette* says :—"The second consignment of 5,000 *ardebs* of Indian *dura* (jowari) arrived at Port Soudan by s. s. Hosein on the 27th May, making a total of 10,000 *ardebs* imported for the Egyptian Army to date. This *dura* had been distributed by the Assistant Director of Supplies between Shendi, Khartoum, Medina, Obied and Bara. The first consignment was partially *dukhan* and partly *jowari* and from reports received from Medina, the natives are very keen on obtaining seed from these two varieties for local sowing. As the price of *dura* still continues high, the Army is importing a further 5,000 *ardebs* during June, the cost of which delivered in Khartoum, is far below the present market rate. The Army is also importing all its barley and most of its wheat requirements from India."

BOMBAY EDUCATION.

Utilization of the Grant Announced to Delhi.

VIEW OF THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. Sir George Clarke has sent the following letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, dated from Ganeshkhind, July 4th.

Dear Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—The generous grants of Rs. 45,000 recurring and 3 lakhs non-recurring by the Government of India to our University open out new possibilities of the greatest importance to the Presidency. The University has developed to its present large dimensions by gradual accretions. It has so far confined itself to the revision, from time to time and in somewhat fragmentary fashion, of courses and curricula and to the conduct of examinations. Each College has sought to maintain itself as a separate teaching University, and corporate action has been wholly wanting. The higher functions and responsibilities of a University, as they are now generally understood, remain to be accepted and turned to account.

The recent changes will render it practically impossible in future for the Colleges to be self-contained teaching units. There is now an honours course to deal with, and comparatively small classes in a variety of subjects will replace largely attended lectures in a variety of subjects will replace largely attended lectures in a few compulsory studies. These changes will have far-reaching effects upon higher education and they require careful organization on the part of the University in order that their full benefits may be reaped. We are thus already faced with the necessity of reforms directed to secure corporate action for the common good.

DUTIES OF A UNIVERSITY.

But, further, the time has come when the conception of the functions of the University needs to be broadened, in order that it may take its rightful place in leading and directing the advancement of higher knowledge in our Presidency. It should be realized that the duties of a University do not begin and end with examinations and the conferring of degrees, thus lapsing as soon as the student has graduated. A living University should not concern itself with its students alone. It should be an intellectual force in the State, spreading knowledge and creating an atmosphere in which culture and research in all the varied departments of human learning can continuously grow and flourish. I assume that these propositions would now receive general acceptance in India as elsewhere ; but it may be said that the University of Bombay has not hitherto been in a position to give practical effect to them. The welcome assistance provided by the Government of India goes far to destroy this plea. The University can now move in the direction of that wider and more vigorous life which its dignity and responsibilities alike demand. It stands at a parting of the ways, and upon the steps which are now taken, the future progress of learning in Western India must depend. It may either continue to follow lines of routine which can end only in disappointment and discredit; or it may become a true centre of light and leading working continuously to promote the advancement of knowledge and helping to forward the highest intellectual aspirations of the Indian people. What is now imperatively demanded is the laying down of a policy to serve for the future and the application of the means available to the purposes of that policy.

As Chancellor at what may well be regarded as a critical period in the history of the University, I feel it my duty to offer my personal views on the main questions which must shortly be decided. I understand that the Syndicate is framing proposals with which the Senate will duly deal ; but the importance of the issues at stake is so great that I may be pardoned for indicating at this stage the principles which should—in my personal opinion—determine the allocation of the recurrent grant of the Government of India.

This grant is given with the intention that it should be employed principally for the development of the University as a teaching institution and for the improvement of the inspection of the affiliated Collages. The first of these objects is of cardinal importance. The second is, as I shall indicate, an integral part of the necessary organization which cannot be taken in hand without careful consideration and expert advice.

The following are, briefly stated, the points for immediate consideration :—

I.—With a view to the advancement of higher knowledge it is most desirable to draw upon outside resources. I am sure that it is now possible to obtain from Great Britain brilliant scholars of accepted authority who would come out during the cold weather and deliver courses of lectures at Bombay and Poona at least. I suggest that three such lectures should be obtained this year. The subjects selected should not necessarily be treated from the point of view of the University examinations. The lectures should be such as would appeal to educated Indians, and would give a fresh impetus to thought and study which is greatly needed. Attendance should, therefore, not be limited to students of the University. The effect would be to raise the general tone of University teaching, to stimulate the aspirations and elevate the ideals of our students, and to arouse public interest in higher education. At the same time, the University would not be bound in any way for the future by the obligation of fixed salaries although it would obtain the services of the best available scholars. It might be possible to make this arrangement in conjunction with the University of Madras, by which economy could be effected.

HIGHER TEACHING.

II.—I understand that some of the Indian Universities contemplate the establishment of University Chairs for higher teaching in special subjects. Desirable as this provision may be, I do not think that the financial position of our University is at present sufficiently strong to justify its adoption. The cost of obtaining Professors of exceptional mark for permanent posts in India would necessarily be heavy and the selection would offer difficulties be it never possible to predict success with certainly in such cases. We have, however, not only in our colleges, but outside them, excellent teachers and scholars with Indian experience whose services might well be utilized for the important purpose of post-graduate study. By offering suitable fees these services might be obtained and applied to inter-collegiate and extra-collegiate courses.

III.—Higher training is at a grave disadvantage in Bombay for the want of a well organized central Library available for the use of students. The University possesses a suitable building but has neglected to provide a suitable building but has neglected funds have been entrusted to it by private benefactors for specific Library purposes, but have not yet utilized. At prerent the Library is ill-equipped and this with the want of a trained Librarian accounts for the fact that the essential adjunct of a University has proved to be of little or no use to students. There is now an opportunity of remedying these evils. A well qualified Indian graduate should be sent to Europe for a year's special training in Library work with a view to his appointment as University Librarian. At the same time the Library should be brought up to date by the purchase of books and the provision of necessary fittings and furniture. For immediate purposes the funds to which I have referred are available and they could be supplemented by a sum from the grant of 3 lakhs non-recurrent, which might reasonably be so applied. Provision for the Librarian's salary and for an annual maintenance grant for the purchase of new books should be made.

IV.—I have laid stress on the organization of the University as essential to enable it to enter upon the new attivities which the needs of higher education inexorably demand. At this parting of the ways, the counsel of an expert thoroughly conversant with modern methods of University management appears to me to be vital. I, therefore, propose that the services of an expert from the Board of Education in London, or of some recognized high authority, should be obtained for a period of two years. His emission would be to examine into the working of higher education in all its aspects, to visit the affiliated Colleges, and to report to the Senate the measures necessary to bring the University into line with present requirements, and to enable it to act in a corporate capacity for teaching purposes. The result would be to provide the University with definite lines of policy for its future guidance and to supply the organization now lacking. I am convinced that in no other way can we expect to attain efficiency

and economy in carrying out the changes which are now necessary and possible.

I estimate the cost of these proposals roughly as follows :—

	Rs. per annum.
I	12,000
II	8,000
III	7,000
IV	20,000
Total ...	47,000

This total is in excess of the promised recurrent grant of 40 but it will evidently be impossible to spend all the latter this year. There will, therefore, be a considerable surplus which, if my approximate estimate were fully realized would make good any deficiency until financial equilibrium could be established as IV is not a permanently recurring charge.

Except as regards one minor item, I purposely refrain from offering any suggestions as to the disposal of the non-recurrent grant of 3 lakhs. The consideration of this matter should be postponed until the adviser has reported on the general questions of policy and organization. Otherwise there would be grave risk of wasting this valuable addition to the financial resources of the University.

"MUCH MORE IS NEEDED."

I have now explained my views as to the allocation of the funds immediately available. Much more is needed to enable the University of Bombay to attain the ideal which I hold before it. Funds are required for publication on a considerable scale, for the direct encouragement of research, for University extension lectures in our large towns, and for other purposes. Happily the chance has now come for a great definite step in advance which will be assured if the lines of progress which I have attempted to trace are followed. And I am certain that if the University escapes from its present narrow groove and becomes, as I earnestly hope, a true centre of higher learning in Western India, generous support will be forthcoming in, full measure to supply its growing needs.

The period during which I have had the honour to be your Chancellor is nearly at an end. Throughout that period, as you are aware, I have taken the keenest interest in the welfare of the University, and I may claim to have been instrumental in adding three new Institutions to its inheritance. I trust that my motive in thus laying my views before you cannot be misunderstood. I have not, nor have I ever had, any object in view except the lasting good of the University, to which a Chancellor must owe special responsibilities, and the advancement on sound lines of higher education in the Presidency. In tendering my advice for the last time, I trust that it will be accepted in the spirit in which it is offered. I shall quit the office which I have been privileged to hold with great regret; but I cherish the hope that, in my retirement, I may still be able from time to time to render assistance to the University of Bombay.—Believe me, yours, etc.

(Signed) G. S. CLARKE.

THE MADRAS GRANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 19.

Government have approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to utilize the whole of the recurring grant of Rs. 80,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for the current year for the improvement of aided secondary schools.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

Council, the former having within the past few months been appointed President in succession to the late Lord James of Hereford. The *Times*, I observe, says that Sir Walter Lawrence "passed from the school to the Indian Civil Service." Is this quite correct? I have always understood that he also had the advantage of the tuition of the famous Mr. Walter Wren. *Palmam qui meruit ferat.*

THE DUCHESS AND HER COTTAGE.

The Duchess of Sutherland recently added to the gaiety of the nation when, in addressing an audience at the Battersea Polytechnic, she said *apropos* of the prevailing unrest: "All want something they have not got. I want a cottage." She has, it seems, now got her cottage. Speaking in the Potteries on Wednesday, she said:—"Years ago, when I came inexperienced and enthusiastic, among you, you called me "Meddlesome Millie." As far as a miserable Duchess could be an agitator, I strove to be one; but what changes since those days! Slowly, definitely, the aspiring democracy demand the open road; slowly, surely, people move from the by-ways to the open road. The very mansion of Trentham in which I nursed my ideals is razed to the ground and the place is open to the public. I live in a cottage in peace and independence, as a friend among the workers for whom I strove so many years ago. Is not that enough to make me optimistic? And is it not symbolic of all change to-day?" This is all very fine, but the demand of the aspiring democracy had nothing whatever to do with the demolition of Trentham Hall. Although Trentham Hall has been razed to the ground its ducal owner and his pretty prattling duchess have still a roof over their heads besides that of the above-mentioned "cottage." To say nothing of the Palace overlooking Green Park—the finest of all the London town-houses—there are Dunrobin Castle and the House of Tongue in Southerland; Pickwell Manor in Rutland; Lillieshall in Salop and the place the Duke has recently built in Canada.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Sir Valentine Chirol intends to revisit India in the autumn. According to present arrangements he will leave London on the 11th of October.

When a millionaire gives a few hundreds of his superfluity to this or that object and is lauded to the skies, both the gift and the laudation are apt to leave reflective persons cold. The opposite feeling is caused by an act like that described in the following, which I clip from Wednesday's issue of the *Times*:—An old lady called at the Middlesex Hospital yesterday morning and left with the Secretary-Superintendent a bag containing £100, as a donation to the general fund of the hospital, explaining that over 50 years ago she had been brought to the hospital for surgical treatment, and until the present time had not been in a position to show her gratitude in a practical form.

Mr. F. E. Smith, M. P. begins a scathing letter on the new Liberal Policy as follows:—"Indications are not wanting that the Government *contemplates* an attempt to shift the venue of their trial, whenever it take place in the constituencies." Does they? (The italics are mine.).

I suppose that the general use of the inaccurate expression "three-cornered contests" in connection with the situation at Hanley and Crewe arises partly from thoughtlessness and partly from want of a more exact term. Why not "treble contest" The designation "three-cornered," as applied to politics, is a survival from the days when certain counties—Cambridgeshire was one—were divided for electioneering purposes into three constituencies.

The *Westminster Gazette's* column "In the Social World" contains a paragraph about Lady Schwann's At Home, in which it is stated that the presentation to Lady Wedderburn was made by "Judge Gokhale (Viceregal Council)". Such is fame!

Experiments are being made at Coonoor to see whether fancy articles like umbrella handles, napkin rings, etc., can be turned out of Eucalyptus wood and if they would take well in the market.

THE HAJ.

A Bombay Steamship Company Penalised.

FEARFUL CONDITIONS AT JEDDAH.

In submitting the report of the Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay, on the last out-going Haj season, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has written as follows to the Government of Bombay:—

The chief features of the season were (a) the very large influx of passengers in consequence of the Akbari Haj, (b) the numerical insufficiency of steamers available for the voyage to Jeddah, (c) the procrastination and misbehaviour of the Bombay and Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company, and (d) for a portion of the season the exorbitant rates charged for passages. The Pilgrim Department responded very well to the excessive strain thrown upon it, and considering the difficulties with which he had to contend, Mr. Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed, the Protector of Pilgrims, deserves to the complimented on his arrangements. The success obtained in the vaccination of pilgrims has been separately reported to Government. I agree with the Protector of Pilgrims that an additional clerk is required to deal with the estates of Hajis who die intestate.

Government has issued the following resolution:—

The report, which might with advantage have been curtailed in length, sufficiently indicates the exceptional features of the past pilgrim season and the difficulties which had in consequence to be contended with. The Governor in Council is of opinion that its conduct of the operations for the supervision and relief of the pilgrims was creditable to the Department, and is pleased to note the commendation bestowed on the work of the Protector of Pilgrims, Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed, and his staff. It is hoped that the opening of Karachi as a port of departure for the Hedjaz will appreciably relieve the present congestion of pilgrim traffic in Bombay and thereby remove some of the worst hardships to which such a state of affairs necessarily gives rise. In the meanwhile Government recognize with satisfaction the efforts made by private individuals and bodies to provide accommodation for the pilgrims, notably Mr. Suleiman Abdul Wahed's action in granting for a fortnight the free use of his stables for this purpose, and that of the trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Sabu Sidick in permitting the occupation by the pilgrims of their premises in Foras Road.

The Commissioner of Police should be requested to consider and report, in consultation with the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, whether special arrangements cannot be made at the bunder for the convenience of purdah ladies. He should also report as to the practicability of making more satisfactory arrangements for the issue of passports and the collection of visa fees. In connexion with the latter point the Ottoman Consul General will be addressed regarding the overcharge referred to in paragraph 14 of the report.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, should be requested to submit separately, through the Accountant-General, proposals for the engagement of an additional clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem to deal with the states of Hajis who die intestate.

The question of legislation with a view to securing the despatch of pilgrim steamers on the dates notified for them is under the consideration of Government. The worst offenders in the matter of vexatious delays in sailing were the Bombay and Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company, regarding whom Government have, in view of the repeated breakdown of one of their ships and of their neglect to make adequate relief arrangements, directed that pending further orders none of their ships should be passed for the pilgrim traffic.

HAJ COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The triennial report of the Haj Committee states in detailing the measures which have been taken for the convenience and comfort of pilgrims:—

It was at the suggestion of the Committee that—(a) Separate entrances were provided for females and a portion of the waiting room was screened off for purdanashin ladies, and a similar arrangement was made on the wharf prior to embarkation for pilgrims, (b) the passage rates of children from Bombay to Jeddah were reduced, (c) the quarantine period of ten days at Camaran was reduced to five days. Since the advent of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., I.C.S., as President, additional life has been infused into the work of the Committee, (c) erection of a temporary chuppar shelter near the disinfection shed during the pilgrim season was approved of; (b) a Lady Superintendent and her assistant were appointed to look after the female pilgrims; (c) voluntary vaccination was introduced amongst the pilgrims; (d) steps were taken to publish important information for the use of Hajis. It was entirely due to the vigilance of the President that in 1911, when one of the steamers of the Bombay and Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Limited, was long delayed from sailing and when the Hajis began to clamour for return of their passage, he induced the Company to refund Rs. 6,400 to them.

The Port Trust, owing to the opening of the new Docks, desire to remove the Kammu Salleman Musafirkhana from its present location. The Port Trust have offered to erect another at their own cost. The Committee have full confidence in their President, who will see that a spot is secured close to the bunder from where the Hajis depart, and that a new up-to-date buildings is constructed thereon.

Various minor, though useful, suggestions of the Committee are still awaiting approval. The Committee have also debated at length the question of passage rates to Jeddah and back. It was for some time felt, and the Committee is still inclined to the opinion, that a maximum rate of passage should be fixed by law. But it is understood that Government are averse to this proposal; and it is hoped therefore that the required amelioration of present condition may be found in the opening of the port of Karachi to pilgrims and the amendment of the Pilgrims Acts, proposals for which have, the Committee understands, been forwarded recently to Government by the President.

Another problem, which the Committee has discussed, is the influx of Hajis into the city, after the Haj season is over. The expense of their repatriation has been great and has increased of late years. The Committee has taken such steps as it could to deal with the problem. Its members have made liberal donations and collected funds from the public. In 1911, as much as Rs. 3,432-8-0 were collected. The Committee has also put up charity boxes in all the principal mosques in the city. The Committee also issued an appeal and was gratified to find that the Moslim Associations of Rangoon and Etawa promised to raise a subscription for this object. Above all it is highly satisfactory to note that Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal by her letter, dated 4th July 1908, promised to give an annual donation of Rs. 7,400 for the relief and particularly for the repatriation of indigent Hajis. The Committee—nay the whole Mahomedan community—ought to be thankful to Her Highness for this prompt promise of help. Her Highness has recently paid Rs. 7,200 representing her subscription for the last three years.

For some time the question of providing better medical aid has occupied attention. Pointed attention to it was drawn by the report of the British Vice-Consul for the years 1909 and 1910. No improvement has been made in the hospital accommodation in Jeddah and Mecca. Pilgrims found in a moribund condition in the streets of Jeddah are taken to the so-called municipal hospital which is actually worse than a dirty stable. No medical man or attendant looks after the treatment and nursing of the patients and hardly any food is supplied to the inmates, who are left to die a miserable death brought on by illness, starvation and dirt. It is a well known fact that no one taken to this hospital leaves it alive unless by any chance he gains a little strength to enable him to creep out of the dirty shed. Matters came to a head with a further report from Jeddah, embodying a proposal to establish a hospital at Jeddah for Indian pilgrims. Acting on the report the Committee has issued an appeal to the Mahomedans of India, through their President, for funds. We have at present about Rs. 4,705-8-4 in hand, and the Committee trusts that charitably disposed Musalmans all over the country will contribute handsome donation towards this noble object.

Government resolution on this report is as follows:—

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to recognize the good work done by the Haj Committee in assisting pilgrims in their transit through Bombay and in helping such as are stranded there on the return journey to travel to their homes.

In view of the effect which the opening of Karachi as a pilgrim port is expected to have in reducing the pilgrim traffic through Bombay, Government are not at present prepared to sanction the retention during the whole year of the clerk now engaged for the season of pilgrimage only. Experience will show, after one or two seasons, whether the relief afforded to Bombay dispenses with the necessity for such a measure.

Government fully recognize the need of the establishment of a proper hospital at Jeddah for Indian pilgrims, the urgency of which has been emphasized by the reports, dated, respectively, the 1st and the 28th June 1912. But the matter is essentially one which concerns the Mahomedan community in India and for which, as has already pointed out, it is incumbent on them to make provision from their own charitable resources. The Governor in Council trusts that the appeal which the Haj Committee have recently addressed to their co-religionists all over the country will meet with a wide and liberal response. The small sum at present in hand consists mainly of the visa fees refunded by the Turkish authorities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sight Tests.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Report of the Board of Trade Departmental Committee on Sight Tests is one of grave public moment. It is calculated to prove inimical to the best interests of the mercantile marine! to be seriously prejudicial to the business of our shipowners and a means of inflicting gross and cruel injustice on British Captains and officers.

The Guild, which at the present time, is occupied with much business of urgent importance as regards its members—who constitute at least one half of the certificated members of the Mercantile Marine—has not as yet had sufficient time to go into all the various aspect of this Report, which in some respects are of a highly technical character; but it is as well that all those who contemplate selecting the sea as a profession for their boys should be urged to bear in mind that, in doing so, they will be undertaking a responsibility to their offspring which may, in later years, prove to them a source of lasting sorrow and bitter regret. This warning note is a clear one, and there can be no excuse or plea hereafter that it has not been given from the source which represents those who command and officer our British ships of to-day.

After years of agitation and exposure of past injustices on the part of the Guild in respect to obsolete sight tests, the Board of Trade, after offering in the first place the strongest opposition, decided to appoint the Departmental Committee which has issued its Report and upon which, may it be said, The Imperial Merchant Service Guild was denied representation. This is the way that the interests of the captains and officers of the Merchant Service are safeguarded by Government Deparments!

According to the views I have yet seen in the press, a general sort of benediction has been pronounced upon the Report; but I am afraid that it is due to lack of knowledge of the very many points which have led up to this report, and of grievous injustices perpetrated upon innocent men by reason of the farcical tests of a highly unpractical nature which are in vogue and which, with some modifications, are likely to remain so.

According to the Report, the Committee find that "the records of the last sixteen years prove that the navigating Officers of the British Mercantile Marine have, as a class, been, as regards their eyesight, competent men." Yet the Committee throw over this evidence, and whilst suggesting some alterations in the tests for colour vision—which so far as one can gather constitute a distinction without much difference—unanimously recommend that the Board of Trade's standard of form vision, fixed for 1914, be adhered to for all candidates for certificates of competency. I am afraid that the year 1914 will tell some sorry tales.

I notice that much favourable comment has been expressed upon the Recommendation of the Committee that steps be taken to impress upon the authorities of trainingships, parents and guardians sending boys to sea, and owners taking apprentices, the desirability of the eyesight of these boys undergoing expert examination before they adopt the sea as a profession. What about a case such as the following which has been under our own experience and is by no means an isolated one.?

A boy preparatory to going to sea is tested as regards his eyesight and passes quite satisfactorily. His parents then put him on board the trainingship "Worcester" where, at considerable expense, he is during a term of two years instructed in the arts of seamanship and navigation. He then passes the Board of Trade official eyesight test. With this official guarantee (?) for his future he goes to sea as a cadet for the next three or four years, and much more money is expended on his training and maserial wants. He then presents himself for his Second Mate's Certificate, goes through the Board of Trade eyesight tests satisfactorily, and obtains a Certificate of this grade. On putting in the necessary qualifying time as an Officer he presents himself for examination for a First Mate's Certificate, and passes the eight test, and gets this certificate. After this time spent as an Officer he enters for his Master's examination and is then failed in colour vision. His professional career is thus ruined, the past years of his life have been wasted, and the money which his parents to generously expended over their boy might as well have been thrown into the sea.

The Recommendation contained in the Report which I have mentioned is merely a platitude, as a similar Recommendation has been publicly issued for years past. It is as well that people should clearly understand that the fact of any boy passing the Board of Trade official eyesight test is no guarantee or safeguard whatever.

Did the Board of Trade lay it down that once possessed of his eyesight certificate the possessor of it could, from henceforth, follow his profession without any further official interference in this respect, there might be something in it. At present the obtaining of such a certificate is a blind and a snare, as creating what possibly may be a deplorably false sense of security.

It appears to be a sorry farce to hold that a man is incompetent on a ship's bridge because, forsooth, he cannot distinguished letters of a certain size at a distance of 16 feet. It is of no use blinking the fact that many Shipmasters and Officers at the present time, possessed of the keenest vision as regards their duties at sea in picking up objects and lights, could not pass the test. It is not these thoroughly efficient commanders and officers who are at fault, the blame is upon those who impose such absurd and unjust test. When our Empire finally loses its paramountcy on the high seas; when our boys will repel with scorn and derision any idea of embarking upon a profession which will probably prove their ultimate ruin; when, more than ever, we shall be compelled to bring in the aliens not only into the forecastle but on to the quarter-deck, then I assume that the affairs of the Mercantile Marine will, when too late, be dealt with some atom of sanity, and some show of reasonable, practical, and w judgment.—Yours etc.,

J. W. MOORE, Secretary.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild, Liverpool, 29th June.

We note from the proceedings of a meeting of the General Committee of the Indian Tea Association held on the 21st June, that it accepts the suggestion of the Bengal Covernment that a general tea planting constituency should be formed to return one representative of tea interests to the Bengal Legislative Council. The Association originally asked for three representatives. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce asked for two tea members. one to be elected by the planting community and one by the Indian Tea Association. As only a limited number of members can be elected to the Bengal Council, the Association had no alternative, says the *Indian Planters Gazette*, but to accept the suggestion put forward by the Bengal Government.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

High Court Umpire held Guilty of Legal Misconduct.

A HEAVY SUIT.

MR. Justice Davar, yesterday, delivered judgment on a motion to set aside an award made by Mr. K. F. Modi, umpire in a suit, in which Haji Ahmed Hassan sued to recover Rs. 5,71,170 from Essaji Tajbhoy. The defendant in this case put in a lengthy written statement, whereby he disputed the genuineness of the accounts of the plaintiff, and stated that the adjustment was obtained by the plaintiff from him by false and fraudulent representations, and was not binding on him. He put in a counter-claim praying that the properties, which the plaintiff held in mortgage should be re-conveyed to him on payment of what might be found to be due on a correct account being taken. To his written statement he annexed a formidable list of, what he describes as, particulars of the false and fraudulent items in the plaintiff's books.

His lordship said that it was first arranged to refer the matter to Mr. Lowndes for arbitration, but that suggestion having fallen through, the parties obtained a consent decree from the court, whereby all matters in dispute were referred to the arbitration of two Parsi gentlemen, with the proviso that if the arbitrators did not agree, the dispute should be referred to Mr. K. F. Modi as umpire. The arbitrators did not agree and so Mr. Modi was called in.

During the investigation of the accounts, there was a serious split, and Mr. Dinshaw Jijibhai, solicitor, who represented the defendant, retired, alleging that there was gross breach of faith on the plaintiff's part, and charged Mr. Modi, with having acted in direct contravention of the order of the court and having revoked the umpire's authority. The umpire, however, proceeded exparte and published his award. He adjudged that Rs. 7,06,639 were due by defendant to the plaintiff on the 25th of March, 1912. Defendants then moved that the award be set aside.

His lordship said that the main question for him to consider was whether the action of the umpire amounted to what was known in law as "misconduct." The umpire, Mr. K. F. Modi, was an officer of the court, who occupied a very high position and had for many years done very important and responsible work in the High Court. The umpire was chosen by the parties and his decision was final, the court having no right to touch that decision merely on the ground that it was not correct or that it was the result of bias. In the reference made to the arbitrators, the court had clearly ordered that the adjustment on which the plaintiff relied was not to be brought on record. Mr. Modi, however, admitted this as an exhibit in the arbitration proceedings. This adjustment was deadly and destructive evidence against the defendant. His lordship was, therefore, driven to the conclusion that the admission of the adjustment by the umpire in the course of his proceedings was a clear case of "misconduct" as understood in law. The umpire's act was an injustice and called for redress. His lordship thought that the course adopted by the defendant's solicitor in retiring was the only course open to him, but as soon as he retired the accounts were rushed through before the umpire, and within six days the accounts were passed and the award published.

His Lordship added that it was because the award of an umpire or arbitrator was final, and the party against whom it was made, was debarred from appealing to any court of law, however unjust that award may be, the courts in England and in India had been most anxious to see that nothing unfair or irregular was done by an umpire or arbitrator, while discharging his duties as such. The courts had always been most alert to interfere and set aside any award in which it appeared that the arbitrator or umpire had not acted with scrupulous fairness towards both parties and that was the tendency of the courts from early times.

His lordship then reviewed various English cases bearing on the "misconduct" of an umpire or arbitrator.

In conclusion, he said, that in this case the action of Mr. K. F. Modi, the umpire, was not a mere formal irregularity, nor was it, merely a mistake of admitting in evidence a document which ought not to have been admitted, but it was putting on record the adjustment as an exhibit, which was, his lordship said, an obvious breach of the directions contained in the reference order made by the court. The umpire's act changed the defendants position most materially. He was faced with the very difficulty he wanted to avoid, because it was in consideration of the adjustment not being used against him to agree to go to arbitration. In his lordship's opinion the admission of that document in evidence was an act of injustice to the defendant and that the defendant was justified in withdrawing and asking the court to set aside the award. His lordship held that the umpire was guilty of what was known in law as 'misconduct' and under clause 15 of the second schedule of the Civil Procedure Code, set aside the umpire's award and made an order superseding the award.

This order, which was a judgment, was appealable, his lordship therefore, directed that if an appeal was filed in time the suit was to be subject to the further orders of the Appellate Court, otherwise the suit was to be put down on the Board and proceeded with.

PINJRAPOLE CLAIM.

Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the suit, in which Damji Hirji prayed for a declaration that certain properties, described in the schedule, situated at Chandani, in the Thana District, were the properties of one Pitamber Bhojraj and were held benami for him by Raimal Hirji and Gangji Hemraj, trustees of the Kodaya Pinjrapole Fund.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said that one Pitambar Bhojraj, a cotton speculator, had been declared insolvent on three different occasions and his application in the fourth insolvency was made on the 9th of May, 1902. He amended this schedule on the 26th of November, 1902, when his liabilities amounted to Rs. 39,000; one of the added creditors was Damji Hirji, the present plaintiff who claimed Rs. 7,000, as amount partly due for loss sustained and partly for money borrowed. Pitamber's last insolvency was on the 17th of August, 1904. He died in 1907.

His lordship held on the evidence, that Pitamber was a partner of Damji, the plaintiff, and that Damji had taken possession of all books, papers and title deeds belonging to Pitamber, and retained possession of them, and carefully concealed them from the Official Assignee.

Pitamber was also one of the trustees of the Kodaya Pinjrapole Fund and kept the trust books. He seems to have borrowed money from the trust funds at a certain rate of interest and at last it out at a higher rate of interest. The various sums so borrowed from the fund amounted to Rs. 15,000. A transfer entry was at this time made crediting Pitamber with Rs. 15,000, and debiting Rs. 15,000 in the name of Vasanji Sajpal, Vasanji was Pitamber's son. But in order to conceal the identity of his son, he changed the name of Bhojraj into "Sajpal." Vassanji was at this time only a boy four years old. After Pitamber's death, the co-trustees demanded from Damji the books and papers belonging to the trust funds. He admitted that there were books, but suggested that the properties belonging to Pitamber should be transferred to him before he handed over the books. Negotiations then took place between the parties on this subject. Messrs Wadia and Ghandy at this time, wrote to Danji Hirji, on behalf of the trustees to return all papers belonging to the fund, which he had taken possession of after Pitamber's death and threatened criminal prosecution. His lordship observed that the reply sent to this letter was astounding, as Dhanji absolutely denied the allegations. After further correspondence Dhunji Hirji filed the present suit in August, 1910.

After reviewing the facts and evidence his lordship ordered a reference to the Commissioner to ascertain what was due to the trustees of the Kadaya Pinjrapole Fund on the security of the properties and directed that the books, papers and documents which the plaintiff had removed wrongfully from Pitamber's cupboard after his death be impounded.

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THE POLICE COURTS.

Another False Case.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur heard a case in which Succaram Govind charged Bachoo, Dinoba and Babu Tanaji with assault.

The complainant alleged that on the 8th ultimo, the third accused spat on him, and when he (complainant) remonstrated, abused him. Four days later, while the complainant was at the water-tap, the second accused, a relative of the third, abused him and struck him on the head with a "lota". The first and the third accused then joined in the assault and gave him several blows with clenched fists.

The accused's defence was that it was the third accused's father who accidentally spat on the complainant. The latter then came out with a stick and attempted to assault the old man, but the first two accused prevented him from doing so. The next day they sent a letter to the Police Superintendent and when the complainant heard of it, he charged them falsely.

After hearing the evidence, his worship held that the case was false. The accused were acquitted and the complainant was fined Rs. 10. The whole amount of the fine realised, was ordered to be paid to the accused as compensation.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Mr. P. H. Dastur, yesterday, concluded the preliminary inquiry in the case in which Inspector Stenson charged Pandya Dula, with the murder of Jayabai, a Mahar woman, residing at 13th Kamatipura Lane, on the 12th instant.

The circumstances, in which the murder is alleged to have been committed, have been reported.

After recording evidence, his worship committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of murder.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, yesterday, Deputy-Inspector Sargon charged Sheikh Ahmed, Sheikh Cassum with theft in a building of Rs. 1,083, belonging to Abdul Razaak Abdul Rahim.

The Inspector said the complainant was a cold-drink shop-keeper at Grant Road. His shop was broken into and cash amounting to Rs. 1,083 stolen on the night of the 11th instant. The accused was arrested with Rs. 90 in his possession. The numbers on the notes found on him tallied with those noted by the complainant.

After evidence had been led, the accused said two of his friends came to him after committing the theft and gave him Rs. 90.

As there was no evidence to convict the accused of the theft, his worship altered the charge to one of receiving stolen property. The accused pleaded "guilty" to this and admitted five previous convictions.

He was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARCH-VILLAIN OF SONAPURE.

Before a bench of honorary magistrates, at Girgaon, Burjorji Rustomji, a Parsi, charged Raya Mahadeo, who styled himself "the arch-villain of Sonapur," with being guilty of drank and disorderly behaviour in a public place.

It was alleged that the accused, was a dangerous and desperate character, and had extorted moneys from people. On Thursday night about ten o'clock, he accosted the complainant and demanded two annas for a drink. The complainant refused to pay whereupon the accused struck him repeatedly on the face.

The charge was altered to one of assault and the Court convicted the accused.

The pleader, who appeared to prosecute, pressed for a severe punishment and the accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and ordered to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 25, to keep the peace for six months.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

Ganpat Genoo and Bhima Genoo, Hindu barbers, were yesterday charged by Inspector O'Brien, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, with possessing cocaine without a license.

Excise Inspector Strip, having received certain information, searched the accused's house at Bhandari Street, and found 1,008 grains made up in small packets for retail sale.

The magistrate fined him Rs. 200 with the option of two months' simple imprisonment.

Three other Hindus of low caste were also similarly charged with possessing small quantities of cocaine. They were fined Rs. 25 each with the option of twelve days' simple imprisonment.

A SMOKING CAR.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Ramchandra Babaji, a chauffeur in the service of Gokalnath Maharaj Goswami, with allowing his motor to smoke in such a manner, as to cause nuisance.

The accused's car was passing along Queen's Road on June 14th and the police officer noticing dense smoke issuing from the exhaust charged him under a section of the Motor Act.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that the nuisance was caused by too much oil having been put into the tank by his assistant. He was fined Rs. 5.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS

Land Acquisition Proceedings.

IN connection with the land acquisition proceedings for the Tata Hydro-Electric Works at Lonavla, the first appeal case came before the District Court of Poona on 26th June. Judgment was delivered on the 3rd instant by the learned judge, Mr. C. Fowcett, as follows:—

This is a reference made by the Collector of Poona under Section 49 (1) Proviso (2) of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894. It is proposed to acquire a portion of Survey No 262 of Lonavla for the duct line of the Walwhan Lake. The area of the land is 1 acre and 39·2 gunthas and the portion to be taken up is 13 gunthas only. There is a bungalow on the land with garden and outhouses. The plaintiff by his solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co, requests that the whole of the land with the buildings should be acquired under section 49 of the Land Acquisition Act.

Originally the duct line as drawn through this survey number took in a part of the outhouses, but a deviation has now been made so that the outer wall of the duct will be some 4 or 5 feet away from the nearest corner of the outhouses as shown in the plan. No part of an actual building is therefore proposed to be acquired and the only question to be determined is whether the land L. M. N. O., as delineated on Ex. 7 is reasonably required for the full and unimpaired use of the house "or bungalow" on this Sur. No. The Company have intimated their willingness to take up also the triangular portion N. O. P. which will be severed by the duct from the rest of the compound and for the purposes of this reference, accordingly, include it in the land proposed to be taken though there is no obligation on the Company to take it (Vide the third clause of Sec. 23 (1) of the Act).

As ruled in Nita Ram v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, (L. L. R. 30 All 176), the question whether the plot L. M. P. O. is reasonably required for the full and unimpaired use of this bungalow is a pure question of fact depending upon the particular circumstances of the case. The plot in question is at the extreme end of the compound away from the bungalow which faces in the opposite direction. It does not take in any part of the bungalow garden, and a large portion of it is partly covered with undergrowth and weeds and contains pits or hollows. I think the Resident Engineer Mr. Richards (Ex. 6) is correct in describing it generally as "a jungly piece of compound." It may no doubt be put to certain uses such as keeping rubbish, tethering cattle etc. (the evidence as to which I discuss later), but there is plenty of space left for such purposes in the back part of the compound which may be said to commence at the line marked W. X. in the plan (It was no marked at my local inspection after measurements had been taken for the purpose and was agreed to by the plaintiff's Engineer, Mr. Bedwar, who was present and denting the approximate eastern edge of the back road into the compound. There is no garden beyond this, except for a border of shrubs along the road leading off it to the stables for a short distance. The fact that the deprivation of this corner of the compound will necessitate rubbish etc., being kept nearer the bungalow is in my opinion irrelevant to the question to be determined. There is certainly not the slightest ground for supposing that this substantially impairs the suitability of the bungalow as a residence, having regard to the large bit of back compound still left, and it would be a "reductio ad absurdum" to hold that such a case as the present falls within those contemplated by the last paragraph of subsection 1 of Sec. 49 of the Act. After local inspection and consideration of all the circumstances, I am clearly of opinion that the land proposed to be taken is not reasonably required for the full and unimpaired use of the house in this Survey number.

It may be noted that the plaintiff failed to have his evidence ready on the day fixed for hearing in spite of the summons being one for final-disposal of the suit and an application for an adjournment (Ex. 5) was made by his pleader on grounds which in view of the admissions of Mr. Bedwar (Rx. 12) would certinly appear to be in part untrue. I saw no sufficient ground for granting the adjournment applied for, but subsequently as an indulgence arranged to take plaintiff's evidence on the terms stated in my order on (Ex. 9). I do not think I need discuss that evidence in detail, as even accepting it as true, I do not think it supplies sufficient ground for saying that this piece of land is reasonably required for the full and unimpaired use of the bungalow. But I have little doubt that the uses to which the land is alleged to have been put has been exaggerated by the two witnesses Ex. 10 and 11. The former witness in particular struck me as quite unreliable on any point which might favour or go against his master's claim. To give an instance he immediately changed his statement that it was over two years since he had seen any cattle tied on the land, sc., when he saw this admission might be prejudicial, he clearly prevaricated (to say the least) when he gave as a reason for his master not being able to stack hay in the land he had recently purchased at Lonawla, that "it was a long way-off." He subsequently had to admit it was only 20 feet off, and as a matter of fact the land in question (as pointed out to me at the inspection) adjoins this Sur. No. If as the Mali Ex. 11 states he has never seen the "Munim". Ex. 10 prior to the day I inspected the land; it certainly looks as if perjury had been committed by the latter. I think it is probable that the land proposed to be taken has been used for tethering cattle and putting rubbish and perhaps for dhobis putting out clothes to dry; but I do not think any reliance can safely be put on the evidence as to stacking hay or erecting temporary chapper on it.

The present foot-path from the outhouses to the eastern end of the compound will no doubt be blocked, but this will only entail a short detour round by the cutcha road to the south and can therefore be ignored.

For the above reasons I answer the issue in the negative and disallow the plaintiff's claim that the whole land and buildings in Sur. No. 262 other than that delineated L. M. N. O. (together with the piece No. P. should this company decide to take this also) in the plan Ex. 7 should be acquired. The plaintiff must pay the Collector's costs of this reference, as well as Rs. 7-1-0 the costs of the Judge's local inspection of the land.

THE WEATHER.

Monsoon Conditions well Marked throughout India.

NEARLY GENERAL RAINFALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

Monsoon conditions are fairly well marked almost in all parts of the country, with the exception of Baluchistan. Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast of the Peninsula, Mysore, Madras, and the Deccan. Isolated falls occurred in South-east Madras, the North Madras Coast, Bombay and the Deccan, local in Hyderabad, fairly general in the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat and south-east Rajputana, Kashmir and the Punjab, except in south-west United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa and Bengal. Nearly general rain fell in Assam and Burma.

The principal amounts were:—Bombay, one inch; Nizamabad and Calicut each an inch and a half; Mercara, Chanda and Amraoti, each two inches; Sutna, one inch; Surat, Kotah, each two inches; Jaipur, four inches; Murree, Rawalpindi and Sirsa, each one inch; Delhi and Dehra Dun, each two inches; Roorkee, seven inches; Chaibossa, one inch; Jalpaguri, an inch and a half; Darjeeling and Silchar, each two inches; Cheerapunji, three; Tezpur, an inch and a half; Gauhati, Kyaukpyu, Diamond Island and Tavoy, each one inch; Akyab two inches; Moulmein, and Slipper Island, each an inch and a half.

Arabian Sea:—The mail steamer from Aden reports normal monsoon conditions.

The temperature is low in the Central Punjab but practically normal over the rest of the country.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in the east of the United Provinces.

LAHORE, JULY 19.

Monsoon conditions continue in Lahore, but the amount of rainfall has so far been insignificant. It has, however, reduced the mean temperature several degrees below normal.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Sutherland", Captain A. Langstaff, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta, reports having experienced light to moderate winds from Northwest to South-west and squally strong south-west sea.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s. steamer "Baroda," Captain C. S. Penny, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Busreh via Karachi, met with light to moderate monsoon freshening approaching Bombay.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Fort Colaba In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	17·93	19·01	18·48	18·01
Friday, 19th July	1·49	1·37	1·42	1·22
Total	19·47	20·38	20·90	19·23
Same date last year.....	24·62	24·09	24·04	23·19

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 19.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

| Station. | Last 24

EMPIRE'S UNIVERSITIES.

Opening of the London Congress.

LORD ROSEBERY'S WELCOME.

"I am confronted with a sort of quintessence of the wisdom of the ages, and the brain power of to-day." In this happy phrase Prince Arthur of Connaught, President of the General London Committee, described the Congress of the Universities of the Empire which was opened on Tuesday, with every omen of success. It is two years since Dr. (now Sir Henry) Miers suggested to the University of London, of which he is Principal, the advisability of summoning such a congress. The hearty response made to the invitation when issued proves how timely was the idea. More than 50 Universities are represented at the Congress, and their delegates come from every portion of the Empire in which an academic life has been established.

Lord Rosebery, in welcoming them, said:—I very much doubt if in all the congresses that have met in London, there is one in reality so vitally important, so striking in its nature, making so great an appeal to the imagination of every British subject, as that which meets here to-day. From Oxford to Sydney, from Cambridge to Calcutta, from St. Andrews to Saskatchewan, and from Dublin to the Cape we are all joining hands to-day, and singing as it were in imagination Auld Lang Syne at a meeting which represents every part and region of this world-wide Empire. And I would ask you—is not this, after all, the best kind of Empire, a form of Imperialism to which not the less Englander can object—that of co-operation in high and noble tasks, with the common sympathy, affection, and energy which would characterize the members of an immense family? (Cheers.)

THE EMPIRE'S NEED OF MEN.

Whatever your different tasks and problems may be, there is one need common to all of you, the great need of the age, which is the need of men. I suppose the work of Universities may be roughly divided into three parts—the part of research, which can take its own burden so long as it is sufficiently equipped with funds, for every University will do as much research as it has money to undertake; then it has the training of the higher intelligences, who also, if they have fibre, can take care of themselves. But the great mass of students have nothing to do with either the one or the other. They are pass men wanting their degree as a stamp of their education, or else as a means of earning their bread. That after all, is the important part of the University (cheers)—they and the teachers who control them, because to form the men I am asking for you cannot appeal to any profession or any class. You cannot have a class of character or a class of morals; but you can infuse character and morals, and energy, and patriotism by the tone and atmosphere of your Universities, and of your professors. (Cheers.) So far as you in your different Universities can fulfil that task of sending out men—I care less about their brains than their character for the purpose I am speaking of—you are rendering by far the greatest service to the Empire that any bodies within the Empire can render. (Cheers.) I sometimes wonder if the Universities sufficiently recognize the function that they have to discharge for the Empire, in furnishing the Empire with men to carry on its work. If you fail in that—I will not say you are of no use to us, but you are not discharging the functions which, under Providence, you were meant to discharge. I think Australia enjoys the privilege of no less than seven Parliaments, with a population not above half that of Greater London. It has seven Parliaments, seven Ministries, seven Prime Ministers. Well, that represents a drain on the intelligence and the vitality of the Australian nation which can only be adequately met if the Universities of that country do their duty. Let me add this one sentence, which appeals to us as well as to those outside these islands. This Empire is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain. Before the great crush and competition of nations took place it was comparatively easy. We simply spread our elves as it were involuntarily all over the globe. But no one who observes the signs of the times can fail to see it will be increasingly difficult to maintain this Empire in its entirety and its cohesion without an intensity of character and devotion which it must be the task of the Universities pre-eminently to maintain. (Cheers.)

A GREAT MOVEMENT OF UNREST.

I do not think that any intelligent observer can watch the course of the world without seeing that a great moment of unrest is passing over it. Whether for good or for evil—I cannot doubt for good—it is affecting not merely England and the Empire, but it is affecting the entire Universe. After centuries of deadness it is affecting the East, and the Ottoman Empire is apparently in the throes of preparation for some new development. More striking even than that, it has touched the dormant millions of China, which, for the first time in its history, appears likely to take a new start and a new development, a new progress to some ideal which we ourselves are incapable of defining. Is not the whole world in the throes of a travail to produce something—something new to us, something perhaps new to history, something perhaps better than anything we have yet known, which it may take long to perfect or to achieve, but which at any rate means a new evolution? For the purpose of guiding that movement, for the purpose of letting it proceed on safe lines that will not lead to shipwreck, we need all the men that the Universities can give us—not merely the higher intelligences that I have spoken of, but also men right through the framework of society from the highest to the lowest, whose character and virtues can influence and inspire others.

The members of the Congress were entertained at luncheon by the Government at the Savoy Hotel, and a very large and distinguished company attended. Lord Beauchamp presided and Prince Arthur of Connaught and many members of the Government were among those present, Mr Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, who proposed the toast of "The Congress" said that if as Bacon had said knowledge is power, the seats of learning were the seats of the mighty. We were all irrespective of party politics free trader in students and teachers; but at the same time we were anxious to show an Imperial preference in educational reciprocity. He pointed out the many ways in which the Universities could serve the Empire and mankind and concluded a thoughtful speech by bidding the members of the Congress a hearty welcome in the name of the Government. Lord Rosebery and Dr. Peterson, Principal of McGill University, Montreal, responded, the former very briefly.

ADDRESS BY MR. BALFOUR.

At the Congress of the Universities of the Empire on Wednesday, the chief appointed subjects of discussion were introduced in two brief but suggestive addresses by Lord Curzon of Kedleston and Mr. Balfour, who presided over the morning and afternoon sessions. Lord Curzon's subject was the relation of Universities to technical education and to education for the public services, and he dwelt on the influence exerted on the newer Universities by the culture and the splendid traditions of the older seats of learning. The question of Universities in the East, especially in relation to their influence on moral character, was introduced by Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Balfour said in the west the changes of knowledge and the changes of tradition had gone on by relatively small degrees. There had been in every case mutual adjustment; and the difficulties were hardly to be mentioned with those which necessarily came upon them when they brought in upon a society unprepared with the long training they had gone through generation after generation, the full stress and weight of modern scientific, critical, and industrial knowledge. How were they going to diminish the shock which this sudden invasion of a wholly alien learning must have upon the cultured society of the East? Any catastrophic change in the environment of an organism, was about inflict great injury upon the organism, even perhaps to destroy it altogether. On the other hand, if the change, however great, were gradual, if the organism was given an opportunity of making its own changes in correspondence with that change of environment, there was no reason why it should not flourish as greatly in the new as it did in the old surroundings. Here they were forced however, to be catastrophic. It was impossible to graft by a gradual process in the East what we had got to by a gradual process in the West, which was suddenly carried full-fledged, unchanged, and planted down, as it were, in these new surroundings. He did not profess even to suggest a solution of the problem; but there were certain methods which might be indicated that afternoon of mitigating dangers and difficulties inevitably incidental to what in the main would, he hoped, prove to be a great and beneficial revolution, but which in its inception and some of its incidental and accompanying characteristics was not without danger to some of the best and highest interests of the great Oriental races. (Cheers).

INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

Mr. Gokhale Says India is Entering on a New Era.

Lady Schwann was "At Home" at 4 Prince's Gardens on July 4 when the Hon Mr. Gokhale made an Indian presentation to Lady Wedderburn. The large company included Sir Charles Schwann, M. P., Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Montagu, M.P. Under Secretary for India Lord and Lady Southwark, Lady Shaw, Lady Abercorway, Lady Courtney, Lady Roxburgh, Sir Edward Boyle, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Theodore Taylor, M.P., and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. MacCallum Scott, M.P., Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir Dorabjee and Lady Tata, Mr. and Mrs. Abbas Ali Baig, Sir Rajendra and Lady Mukerjee, Mr. J. Wedgwood, M.P., and Mrs. Wedgwood, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Dr. John Pollen, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Dr. and Mrs. Selby, Dr. and Mrs. Rutherford, and Mr. Sinha, late member of the Governor-General's Council.

Mr. Gokhale said that, in spite of ill-health, Sir William Wedderburn was induced to go out to India in 1910 to preside at the National Congress at Allahabad, and Lady Wedderburn kindly yielded to their earnest request to allow him to do so. The intention of his Bombay friends to make a presentation to him on his return was frustrated by his embarking at Calcutta on account of his health, and when it was suggested that a souvenir should be sent him from the funds collected he expressed a wish that the money should go to the Florence Nightingale Fund for Indian sanitation. However, a part of the money collected had been devoted to a diamond and pearl necklace of Indian design and workmanship with the Indian lotus in the centre, and he had great pleasure in presenting this to Lady Wedderburn on behalf of the subscribers. (Cheers.) Sir William was selected to preside at the 1910 Congress to do the work of a conciliator; to help to improve the relations between officials and non-officials, between Hindoos and Mahomedans, and between the two wings of the Progressive Party. Their expectations were fully realised, and Sir William was remarkably successful in the work of conciliation. They in India recognised that, though the 1909 reforms might be associated with the names of one or two English statesmen, the ground had to be prepared by long and arduous spade-work. This had been done in England during the past quarter of a century by Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Allan Hume with a single-minded devotion for which there was no parallel in Anglo-Indian history. They were glad to receive Sir William in India, so that he might see something of the fruit of his labours, so that he might observe the new spirit, the new tone of hope and confidence, brought about by the reform policy. There could be no question that India was entering upon a new era. They were still at the beginning of many things, but these things would assuredly come. All the reasonable aspiration of the people would be fulfilled. This would take time, but it would be good for them to take time if it meant an enduring solution of their problems. They would still have to look to England on questions of great principle and on constitutional issues; but of questions of administrative detail not much would be heard in this country, because the rights secured for the non-official members of the Legislative Councils enabled them to raise such questions for themselves.

Sir William Wedderburn in the course of his reply said that the future of India was very much in the hands of the Indian reformers themselves. Sooner or later the people of India would enjoy the blessings of self-government under the aegis of the British Empire—how soon depended largely on themselves.

Mr. Frederic Harrison also spoke.

TROUBLE IN 1913.

Old Moore's Warning to the Chancellor.

"Old Moore," whose Almanack for 1813 is already out, is a veritable prophet of evil. Fortunately, so early does that familiar publication make its appearance, we have nearly six whole months in which to prepare ourselves to meet the coming storms.

The country will have barely got over the Christmas festivities when the troubles begin. January sets the bad example:—

"The meridian position of Mars and Mercury at the lunation of the 7th inst.," we read, "prefigures a period of exceptional violence.....A wave of intense excitement and consequent disregard of the needs of social integrity will sweep away barriers of defence, and riot will run wild for a time.

There is more sorrow in store for the "distressful country."

"Saturn, stationary in Taurus, will now vex Ireland and Persia, and perhaps also Italy. These countries will suffer many rebuffs and privations."

In April,

"the enemies of Great Britain will now prove active and disturbing of the general peace,"

and a "change in the relations between Great Britain and Germany" is predicted; while in May "a casus belli may be easily invented."

The Government apparently is to go from bad to worse, until in December.

"a revolutionary plot will disturb the deliberations of the Ministry. It will become apparent that the Government cannot stand."

Before this, however—in October—it will be found that

"the administration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be unsatisfactory, if not indeed the subject of grave trouble."

—which seems a fairly intelligent forecast of what may happen—except that 1913 seems a long time to wait.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—June 23 to July 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col C A Kemball, C I E, B
Lieut-Col H B Melville, I M S, B
Major H A K Gough I A, B
Capt F A F Barnardo, I M S, B
Mr A J W Kitchin, B Cov
Mr B Houghton, B Cov
Mr H C Maitland, B Cov
Mr A K Smith, B Cov
Mr C G E Dawkins, B
Mr E S Carr, B Cov
Mr F P M O'Callaghan, B
Mr J Price, B
Mr G Robertson, B
Mr P F Wickham, B
Mr W I Tildin, B
Mr A C H Laurie B
Mr J McCallum, B
Mr E J A A Mitchell, B
Mr G F R B Tarling, B
Mr A A Richardson, B
Mr H B Simons, B
Mr P C Ray, B
Mr J J Cotton, M Cov
Mr E W Leigh, H Cov
Mr H T R Filly, M Cov
Mr C S Rolland, M
Mr S E J Flanagan, Bo
Mr A C Robinson, Bo
Col R H Twigg, I A
Col C E H Baddeley, R E
Col O B S F Shore, General Staff
Lieut-Col F R E Loch, 112 Inf
Major L J Chapman, 27 Mtn batty R A
Major W F Haydon, S and T Corps
Major G Ward, 8 Gorkhas
Capt G C S Black, 8 Rajpoots
Capt W B White, C India Horse
Capt J W Barnett, I M S
Capt C H Villers Stuart, 16 Rifles (F F)
Lieut. H L Ismay, 21 Cav
Lieut G S Rogers 1 batt 39 Garhwal Rifles
Lieut A A H Beaman, 1 Lrs
Lieut H Morland, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt J C S Oxley, B 1 day
Mr C J Irwin, B Cov, 2 mo M C
Mr W Booth, B, 1 mo M C
Mr T H Kingdon, B to Sept 30 1912
Mr F J Gregson-Williams, B 6 mo M C
Mr Egerton Smith, B to complete 6 mo in all
Mr A Kinney, B, 1 mo 2 days
Mr F Noyce, M Cov 2 mo M C
Rev F E Markby, M 8 days
Mr Rao D Ananda, M 6 mo
Major H T Jacob 1 A, Bo 4 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J Walker, C I E, B Cov
Mr D L Scott, B
Mr F Noyce, M Cov
Mr T S Pipe, Bo, 8 mo
Lieut-Col H de T Phillips, R A, 14 days
Major J L Orr, 20 Deccan, Horse 4 mo
Major A H T Rouse, 61 Prs 6 mo
Capt G W C Lucas, 34 Cav to Sept 27 1912
Capt C E Burton, 129 D C O Baluchis 4 mo
Capt A A Smith, 54 Rifles (F F), 3 mo
Lieut J E Power, 19 Lrs, to Aug 31 1912
Lieut A G O M Mayne, 13 Lrs, 3 mo
Lieut H Blackwell, 106 Hazara Prs, 2 mo
Capt D A R Berkeley Hill, I M S
Lieut J E Power, 19 Lrs

MR. MONTAGU, Under-Secretary of State for India, will probably reach India at the end of October.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office July 2.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff

Lieut-Col the Hon Henry Yarde-Buller, M V O D S O from the Half-pay List, to be a Military Attache, vice Col W E Fairholme, C M G M V O June 29.

Capt W N Nicholson, Suffolk Regt to be D A A and Qrmr-Gen, in succession to Major M D Graham, D C L I and to be seconded June 22.

Establishments.

R Army Medical School of Institution—Capt T J Wright, R A A M C to be Assistant Instructor June 15.

Cavalry

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H N Greenfell M V O on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the Half-pay List July 2; Major O B B Smith-Bingham, D S O to be Lieut-Col July 2.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons—Lieut-Col F A E Fryer on completion of his period of service in command is placed on the Half-pay List July 2; Major N W Haig to be Lieut Col July 2.

14th King's Hussars—Lieut G K M Mason to be Capt May 3.

18th Queen Mary's Own Hussar—The name of Lieut Charles Pilter is as now described, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of June 25.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Major District Officer T H E Anderson is placed on retired pay; Capt District Officer J T Chapman to be Major District Officer; Lieut District Officer W Macdonald to be Capt District Officer; Superny Lieut District Officer R E B Brewster is restored to the establishment July 2.

R H and R F A—Capt G M Ormerod resigns his commission July 3; Superny Capt E R Burne is restored to the establishment April 17; Lieut T A Abbott is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery June 7; Lieut J H Moore to be Adjutant June 20.

R G A—Capt H A Ramsay is seconded for service on the Staff June 10; Superny Capt I B P Currie is restored to the establishment June 10; Lieut J H Johnston is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery June 5; the following Lieuts to be Adjutants:—F T Ryan June 4, P Rashleigh June 5.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieut-Col B E Morony, on completion of five years service as a regimental Lieut-Col retires on retired pay July 1 Major P F Weedon to be Lieut-Col July 1.

Footguards.

Scots—Capt H L Kemble M V O retires on retired pay to serve in the S R under the provisions of Article 510 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909 July 3.

Infantry.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Superny Capt A C Girdwood D S O is restored to the establishment June 22.

Leicestershire Regt—Lieut C P Bellwood retires on retired pay to serve in the S R under the provisions of Article 510 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909 July 3.

R Welsh Fusiliers—Sec Lieut T M Graves to be Lieut May 16.

Gloucestershire Regt—The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts—L G H Heavon C E Gardner April 20.

Worcestershire Regt—Sec Lieut G J Townsend to be Lieut May 13.

Duke of Cornwall's L I Lieut A C A Aves is seconded for servisers under the Colonial Office June 12.

S Staffs Regt—Sec Lieut C F Crousaz to be Lieut March 28.

Welsh Regt—Lieut J E C Partridge to be Capt April 10; Sec Lieut E H Lacey to be Lieut April 10.

Loyal N Lance Regt—Sec Lieut R E Loomes to be Lieut April 25.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's R Berks Regt—Lieut A G M Sharpe to be Capt April 10; Sec Lieut E F Eager to be Lieut April 10.

King's Own Yorks L I—Capt H E Traver to be Major June 14.

King's Shropshire L I—Lieut A C P Biddlecombe, from 3rd batt, to be Sec Lieut July 3.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.—Sec Lieut F C W Brown resigns his commission July 3.

Kings R L C—Lieut H C Ponsonby to be Adjutant June 27.

York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H N Byass, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay July 1; Major E C Cobbold to be Lieut-Col July 1.

Highland L I—The following Lieuts to be Capts R F Forbes J Inglis Adjutant, under the provisions of Article 26. Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909 June 12 Sec Lieut J Mac D. Latham to be Lieut June 12.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs Duke of Albany's—Sec Lieut R H Allanby to be Lieut June 5.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt R Canadians—Major H B Welman retires on retired pay July 3.

Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own—Major S C Long is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health July 3.

Army Service Corps.

Sec Lieut R W Crocker resigns his commission July 3.

Army Medical Service.

R A M C—Capt F J Turner retires, receiving a gratuity July 3.

Army Chaplains Department.

The Rev E R Day Chaplain to the Forces 2nd Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces 1st Class June 26 the Rev F A Hill Chaplain to the Forces 2nd Class to be Chaplain to the Forces 1st Class July 26 the Rev H M Webb-Peploe Chaplain to the Forces 4th Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, 3rd Class July 15.

Queen Alexandras Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Constance W Maun, Staff Nurse resigns her appointment June 30.

Army Pay Department.

The following Staff Sergt.-Majors from the Army Pay Corps to be his Assistant Paymaster with the hon rank of Lieut:—E. J. Pocock, W B Johnstone June 29.

Memoranda.

Col. temporary Brig.-Gen.) F C Carter C B on completion of his period of service as a Brigade Commander retires on retired pay and is granted the honorary rank of Brig.-Gen June 1.

Col temporary Brig-Gen F A Curtois, C B Commanding Western Coast Defences, retires on retired pay and is granted the hon. rank of Brig-Gen. July 3.

Col M G Jacson retires on retired pay July 3.

Col A E Jenkins, on completion of his period of service in command of the Rifle Depot, is placed on the Half-pay List July 1.

Col C. Ross D S O Half-yay List retires on retired pay July 3

Brevet Col H M Grenfell, M V O the Half-pay List to be Col.

The following Lieut Cols to be Cols:—H V Kent July 19 1911 E Hauston July 1911 F A B Tryer March 7,

Capt H A Engledue Half-pay List, retires on retired pay July 3.

Lieut C V S Skrimshired, R A is granted the local rank of Capt while employed as Staff Officer of the Hong-Kong Volunteers April 18.

Sec Lieut K X Nicholl, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay July 3.

General Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry.

* The Hon'-Coulson Churchill Fellowes, late Capt 1st Life Guards, to be Capt July 3.

Infantry.

The following to be Sec Lieuts:—R L Sharpe, late Cadet Sergt, Oxford University, O T C; F N Pratt, late Cadet Sergt, Nottingham High School, O T C July 3.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays—W H Tapp, late Lieut. 2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays, to be Lieut with senority as from Dec 1. 1910, July 3.

3rd King's Own Hussars—The appointment of F dei Medici to a Sec Lieutcy on probation, which appeared in the "Gazette" of March 15, is cancelled.

S Irish Horse—Qrmr and Hon Capt J W Bayliss relinquishes his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform April 17.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R F A—The appointment of O J Shrager to a Sec Lieutcy on probation, which appeared in the "Gazette" of April 11, 1911, is cancelled; J Hickey to be Sec Lieut on probation July 3.

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1909.

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LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JULY 18.] [BOMBAY, JULY 19,

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent.	Consols ...	74 11-16		3-16
do.	Rentes ...	92 1-4	1-4	
2 1-2 do.	Sterling Loan ...	91		unchgd
1-2 do.	Gov. Securities...	94 1-16		unchgd
Silver in London Spot ...		27 7-8		unchgd
do.	2 months' tenure...	28		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York ...		60 5-8		unchgd
Exchangen on London at Paris ...		25·24 1-2		unchgd
do. do.	at Berlin...	20·48		unchgd
do. do.	New York...	4·87 1-2		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...		3		since
do.	Short London Bills	9th May		
	3 months' sight...	3	1-16	
do.	Indian Bank Bills			
	6 months' sight...	3 11-16		unchgd
do.	3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2		unchgd
do.	6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...		2 3-8		unchgd
do.	7 day Market Loans...	2 5-8		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Business has been done at 1-16d. under the fixed rates.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£41,000,000	Inc. £ 600,000
Public Deposits	...£17,560,000	Dec. £ 300,000
Other Deposits	...£41,400,000	Inc. £ 1,000,000
Government Securities	£14,000,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	...£32,900,000	Dec. £ 100,000
Notes and Gold	...£20,100,000	Inc. £ 800,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Fair demand.
Futures	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet with a fair enquiry.
Total Sales	... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000 "
Imports	... 1,000 "
Mid-Americans	7·20—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 7-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·94	6·89	6·76
—02	—01	—01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·70	6·65	6·64
—03	—01	—01
Jan.-Feb.	———	Mar.-Apr
6·64	6·65	6·65
—01	unchgd	—01

New York Noon call Oct. 12·27 Dec. 12·29.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 12·50 Dec. 12·54.
New York 11 a.m., Oct. 12·29 Dec. 12·31.

		Bales.
NEW YORK—		
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	2,000
" Receipts at " last year	...	1,200
" Exports to Great Britain	...	1,000
" Exports to Continent	...	1,000
" Spot Cotton	...	12·60 +15
Futures—Month of Oct		12·42+N
Futures—Month of Dec.		12·45+15

Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and on foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 13 1-8 +1-8
Futures month of Oct	... 12·61+12
Futures month of Dec	... 12·62+12
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi	... 37 + 1-4
Do. Months—	... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	36 5 8+1-4
Do Months—July-Aug—London—Nominal	
Tone—Quiet but steady	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs.	... unchanged.
Do. Month—	... Quiet.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs	... No sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	Unchanged
Do Month ...	.....

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship,	...54 + 1-2
Do. Months—	... July-Aug
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports,—	... .
Brown Cawnpore	... 49—unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	
Tone—Firmer	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	65 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet but Steady.	
Linseed Calcutta... ...	... 61—unchgd.
Do, Months—July-Aug.	
Do Name of Port—Done—Buyers—Quiet.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 57 1-4—unchgd.
Do. Months—July-Aug	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	... £ 7 1-16—unchgd
July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).	... 14 1-4—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 4 10 unchgd
	July-Aug.—Sellers—Quiet

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 68 + 1
Yellow Metal	... £ 7 3·3 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	... £ 75 1-4+3-4
English best selected copper	... £ 80 1-2+1-2

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...	12s 6d Value

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	... 16-6—6d
Do. Months of Shipment...	July—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	Neglected
Do Months of Shipments ...	.....
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	... 12 6 1-4—6 1-2d
	10 6 3-4d—2 3-4d Oct-Dec.
Months of Shipments	Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Very unsettled closed quiet.	
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India	17 7 1-2—5 1-4d
Months of Shipments	... July-Aug—Sellers
Tone—Easier. No business doing.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	... Nominal
Month of Shipments	... .

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—	
Do.	11 11 1-2—Aug—Value.
Do.	11 —Sept.-Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—	
Do.	11 3—Aug.—Value.
Do.	11 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—	
Do.	12 6—Aug.—Value
Do.	12 4 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—	
Do.	12 7 1-2—Aug.—Value.
Do.	12 6—Sept.-Dec.—Value

General Tone—Quiet and prices easier.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
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W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*
O. C. B. WtMBUSH, *Manager*.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buidings.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [19TH JULY, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Bulns.	76,800	London	Mercantile Bank
7 Boxes Bulns.	3,90,400	do	Chartered Bank
10 Boxes Sovs	7,50,000	Alexandria	Hongkong Bank
4 Boxes Sovs	3,00,000	Aden	National Bank
11 Boxes Bulns.	5,83,680	London	do
Sovereigns ...	75,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 17th July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	12	14,534
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	16	18,884

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been only a small enquiry for Bank remittance and Private Bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do Francs	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 1-2
Shanghai "	...199 3-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 15-16 for Cash and 95 7-8 for the Settlement. During the early part of the day the rate for account advanced to 96 1-16, but subsequently declined 1-8, and further fluctuations occurred during the day, closing prices being as under. A fair business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 96 — 0
Settlement ...	" 96 0 0

BULLION:—
The London market for Bar Silver closed unchanged at 27 7-8 for ready and 28 for forward, but Reuter advises that business was done at 1-16 under the fixed rates. New York was also unchanged at 60 5-8. The local market opened at 79 5-16 ex duty for ready bars, but became steadier during the day, and rates close as under. A small business is reported.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	23 15 9
Australian " ...	...	"	23 15 9
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	79 8 0
1st Settlement	...	"	79 8 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	79 11 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	79 14 0
1st Settlement	...	"	79 14 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	80 1 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs the Secretary of State placed 44·60 lakhs in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 5·40 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. tenderers receiving 53 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 50·00 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be allotted is again 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 28th June and arrived to-day with the mail of the 5th July brings £90,000 bar gold, £210,000 silver and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs.	18,40,000
Bombay	...	... "	9,50,000
Madras	...	... "	9,10,000
Total...		... "	31,80,000

The steamer which left London on the 5th July and comes with the mail of the 12th July brings £60,000 bar gold, £130,000 silver and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs.	28,10,000
Bombay	...	... "	11,70,000
Madras	...	... "	5,00,000
Total...		... "	44,80,000

The steamer which left London on the 12th July and comes with the mail of the 19th July brings 70,000 bar gold £180, silver and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs.	17,20,000
Bombay	...	... "	22,90,000
Madras	...	... "	4,50,000
Total...		... "	44,60,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	3,80,000	.....
Other Deposits	31,43,000	.....
Sundries	.....	3,58,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	5,14,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	.....	4,23,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	19,32,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,22,000	.....
Bullion	.....	23,000
Balance with other Banks.	.....	3,95,000
Sundries.....	29,000	.....
Cash	13,10,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week.	11,825	22,756	— 10,921
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 18th July ...	2,446,584	2,424,183	+ 22,401
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	7,529	11,968	— 4,439
China ...	8,778	18,271	— 9,493
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	16,307	30,239	—13,932
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 18th July			
Europe ...	348,609	901,825	—553,288
China ...	34,416	14,510	+ 19,906
Japan ...	820,531	578,635	+251,996
Coast Ports ...	24,086	31,299	— 7,211
Total...	1,237,744	1,516,339	—288,595
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	3,519	50	+ 3,469
China ...	Nil	Nil	.....
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1911 to 29th June, 1912, 34,346 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1911 to 18th July 1912—50,822 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	.....	272,760	400,662
Central India... ...	1,127	168,612	147,163
Barsee and Nagur ...	281	112,766	116,975
Berar	207	538,265	359,354
Central Provinces ...	84	357,995	149,330
Total Comras ...	1,640	1,440,398	1,173,784
Dholleras	.....	29,157	264,694
Broach	95	142,562	218,471
Comptas and Dharwar.	6,709	207,229	224,415
Westerns	1,420	83,110	36,919
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	583	125,309	295,603
Bengals. (Rajputana)	738	101,224	133,882
Sind	356	93,366	64,367
Persian	.....	4,747	2,608
American	335	208,078a	6,522
Egyptian	.....	1,672	2,380
Other sorts	.....	9,732	538
Total ...	11,825	2,446,584	2,424,185

a Or 167,542 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st October 1911.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911,	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 18th July, 1912	2,446,584
	2,746,584
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 18th July, 1912	1,237,734
	1,508,850
Less Afloat	3,519
	1,505,331
Less Estimated mill consumption ...	863,000
	642,331
Less Up-country by rail	85,668
	556,663
Less Estimated destroyed by fire ...	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 19th July, 1912 ...	544,663
Difference since last week ...	—21,423

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The manipulations of speculators on weather and crop reports from America have caused fluctuating markets at Home during the past week. The trade demand continues good, and Manchester has ruled firm and moderately active. Near positions have also been firm, and July-August in Liverpool has touched 7·00d. this week, a price which we have not seen for nearly a year. Estimates of crop conditions will shortly be forthcoming, and in the present state of the market any unfavourable news will no doubt cause an advance. The markets seems obsessed with the idea that coming supplies will be insufficient owing to the manner in which the past season's huge crop has been absorbed, and nothing short of the prospect of a fifteen million crop will permit of any bearish views being credited. The present state of trade tends to support bullish ideas. In our opinion the future is most uncertain, as it is still too early to form any reliable estimate of the result of the coming season's yield; and the greatest caution will be necessary in following the market, either up or down, for at least another month. The market closes firm with another advance on unfavourable weather reports.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Oct. ...	12·16	12·42	+·26
" Dec. ...	12·24	12·45	+·21
Spot ...	12·40	12·60	+·20
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	12·36	12·61	+·25
" Dec. ...	12·37	12·62	+.25
Spot ...	12·7-8	13·1-8	+1-4
Liverpool—			
Futures July-Aug.	6·85	6·94	+·09
" Sept.-Oct....	6·71	6·76	+·05
Spot ...	7·09	7·20	+·11

Prices in the local market have fluctuated during the week, the top price touched for good Broach being Rs. 316 1-2. A fair business has again been done in "Suttas," much of which has been in connection with the closing of straddles against purchaser of Americans, which have resulted in a profit. Now and then export houses have been in the market for fine Khamgaum-Akola, Khandeish and Bengals for January delivery, but business has been restricted owing to scarcity of sellers. In the present uncertainty regarding the future of the Home market dealers are chary of entering into forward contracts for New Crop. The last day or two the market has kept steady at about Rs. 314 for good Broach, but this morning the rate has again advanced to Rs. 316 in sympathy with the rise in the American markets.

The demand for ready cotton has continued moderate, and prices are irregular. Selection is becoming difficult and high class lots are fetching good rates. Bengals have been placed at Rs. 260 to Rs. 265. Sawginned has sold at Rs. 294 to Rs. 297. Dhamangaon has changed hands at Rs. 284, and Khamgaon at Rs. 278-9. Lower grades are difficult to move the enquiry being small, and cheap lots of inferior cotton may be picked up. Mills have again been the best buyers, but export houses have also been in the market. The total receipts to date of Indian cotton show a falling off of 186,000 bales as compared with last year. Stocks are moderate; the bulk of unsold stocks consisting of inferior quality.

The weather during the past week has been favourable, the rainfall having been general, and widely distributed. Rain has fallen over the whole of the cotton area and crop prospects are improving. Where the plants have come up they are flourishing and healthy, and the remainder of the sowing is making good progress. In Khandeish more rain is needed shortly.

LATER.

The market has remained steady during the day, but there has been little business doing. "Sutta" prices close as under, the quotations for other descriptions being nominal.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	325	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	316	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	"	311	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	303	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	302	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	300	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	286	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	277	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	233	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	288	Dec.
" " " ...	"	295	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	267	Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	331	July-Aug
Good H. G. Westerns —	"	272	"
Good M. G. Westerns ...	"	232	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·00	6·95	6·82	6·76
+06	+06	+06	+06
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·71	6·70	6·70	6·71	6·71
+06	+06	+06	+06	+06

FREIGHTS.

The market has been steady during the week and there has been rather more doing for ready shipment and next month. For further forward the market has been quiet very little enquiry. The following business is reported :—

HULL :—About 600 tons ready shipment at 18s. 6d. light seeds.

DUNKIRK :—600 to 700 tons seeds at 19s. 6d. ready shipment.

NAPLES :—2,000 tons, wheat, at 22s. 6d. has been booked for August :

We quote :—

JULY AND AUGUST.

ANTWERP	... 19s.	Seeds,	20s.	Cotton
DUNKIRK	... 20s.	"	21s.	"
HAMBURG	... 22s.	"	22s. 6d.	"
HAVRE	... 22s. 6d.	"	23s.	"
TRIESTE-VENICE...	23s.	"	24s.	"
HULL...	... 19s. 6d.	Light cargo.		

AUGUST ONLY.

L'POOL-M'SEILLES.	18s.	Seeds,	18s. 6d.	Cotton
GENOA	... 21s.	"	22s.	"

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
Early in the week the decline in the Home markets continued and prices here gave way further. For a day or two there was an improvement in Home advices, and shippers having come into the market for their requirements, a fair business was been put through at better rates. Receipts into Bombay continue large and the enquiry is being readily met. The improvement in weather conditions is in favour of new crop and rates show little change. At the close the market is quiet as under.

We quote:—

Ready	...Rs.	11 3 6 B.T.
September ...	... "	12 0 6 R.T.
April-May, 1913...	... "	10 14 0 "

RAPESEED :—
The market has been steady with a moderate business passing and prices at the close are firmer.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, Ap-May ...	Rs.	8 5 6 R.T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8 2 0 B.T.
" Yellow " ...	Rs.	9 0 0 "

WHEAT :—
We have had a quiet market during the past week with only a small business doing, and under the influence of quiet markets at Home and improved crop prospects, rates are easier all round. The tone at the close is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready White Pissi 85 p. c. Rs.	5	6 0 R.T.
White Delhi, August-Sept... "	5	7 0 "
White Delhi, Ap- May 1913 "	5	8 0 "

POPPYSEED :—
Fluctuations have occurred in this market, and at the close the market is steady as under. There is a moderate business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	13 2 0 B.T.
Forward	... "	13 14 0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
There has been little business doing and rates continue more or less nominal. Sowings are completed in Khandeish and rain is now required for the crop there.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. D. J. Rs.	56	0 0
Black Kutni... ... J. F. "	50	0 0

CASTORSEED :—
The market has remained steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	37 8 0

COTTONSEED :—
A steady market. Prices unchanged.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs.	27 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
The present season's crop is practically exhausted. New Crop is steady.

We quote :—

Jan-Feb.	... "	48 0 0

MOWRASEED :—
The market is firm with a fair enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7 10 0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	11,835 bales.
Wheat	...	187,634 cwts.
Linseed	...	112,343 "
Rapeseed	...	37,680 "
Gingellyseed	...	2,774 "
Poppyseed	...	15,622 "
Groundnuts... ...	...	2,719 "
Castorseed	...	22,161 "
Rice	...	30,518 "
Myrabollams... ...	...	4,310 "
Cottonseed	...	5,962 "
Mowrasee	...	19,102 "
Gram	...	38,620 "
Joowar	...	7,915 "
Maize	...	4
Barley	...	18,238 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has been steady to firm during the past week and a moderate business has been put through. The enquiry still runs chiefly on 10's on Hongkong account, and prices are well maintained and in some cases slightly higher. For 12's, 16's and 20's the demand is small, but some business has also been done in these counts. The market closes firm.

	Bales.
Fortnightly sales from Shanghai	2,000
Unsold stock at Shanghai	63,000
Sold but uncleared "	40,000

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Home market is very firm owing to the advance in prices for the raw material. Mancheter is reported to be doing a good business with India, but the Bombay market is not participating to any extent in this business, the high prices asked and the distant shipment offered, checking the enquiry to some extent.

GREY GOODS :—There is some improvement in the demand and prices are firmer.

WHITE GOODS :—The market is steady but without much demand.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market continues dull. Forward business is impossible owing to high prices and distant shipment.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The local market is quiet with a moderate demand. Prices are advancing in the Home markets, and deliveries offered are more distant.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—Our market is unchanged. Home prices are very firm and distant shipments are quoted.

DHOOTIES :—Here the market is quiet and the demand moderate. Prices at Home are going up and the distant shipments offered check business.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL:—The Home market does not seem to have quite recovered from the slump of last week, as prices show little or no change. Our market shows a further decline and holders are very anxious to clear their stocks.

COAL MARKET.

The general indications point to a continuance of high prices and scanty supply. The Railways are buying largely at pitsmouth, and it appebrs likly that, until their reserves which are now exhausted are built up the Market will retain its present tone. Approximate quotations are :—

Powel Duffrin ...	...	... Rs. 22
Davisons W Hartley	...	... " 19
Dutton's Hartley	...	... " 18
Hastings ...	...	... " 18
Desherghur ...	...	... " 18-8
Jheriah ...	...	... " 17-8

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	10	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	4	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3	6	0
Kerosine Oil " Victoria" per two tins ...	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil " Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3	1	0
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	6	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair.....	4	0	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit.....	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	12	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	1	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	11	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	2	0
Shell 150° cases per case	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case	4	8	0

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

		Per case.	
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	"	6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Davoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	"	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	"	4 6 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	"	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins	4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		"	4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		8 gallons.	
		"	3 6 0
		2 tins.	
Camel Brand in tins 125°		"	4 0 0
Firm.			

SHARES.

The market is firm and rates have advanced in many cases during the week. Good reports of rain all over have supported to put up the prices in mill shares. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,765 X D; Bank of Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 65 X D; Indian Specie Bank during the earlier part of the week declined to Rs. 63 but later on have improved to Rs. 65 1-2 C. D. The Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are steady at Rs. 12 1-2 C D; Central Bank of India shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 28 1-2; Eastern Bank at Rs. 88; Press shares are steady and unchanged at previous quotations with little doings. In mill companies, Ahmedabad Advance have improved to Rs. 76. Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co. shares have ruled at and about Rs. 382 1-2; Bombay United are unchanged at Rs. 495; Central India have advanced to Rs. 2,160; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares to Rs. 1,450; Crescent's to Rs. 103 3-4. Davids are steady at Rs. 452 1-2; Edward Sassoon mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 206 1-4; Fazulbhoys are steady at Rs. 415; Finlays are quiet at Rs. 337 1-2; Jamsheds have changed hands at Rs. 187 1-2; Khattau Makanji Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 1,290; Kohinoors have ruled at and about Rs. 780; Leopolds have changed hands at Rs. 72 1-2; Luxmi Cotton are steady at Rs. 1,415; Madhauji Dharamsey mill shares have advanced to Rs. 1,540; Maneckjee Petits are steady at Rs. 2,705; New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs. 242 1-2; New City of Bombay, after touching Rs. 975, have again improved to Rs. 1,000; Phœnix have changed hands at Rs. 120; Sassoon Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 820; Standards have advanced to Rs. 1,352 1-2; Sun Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 106 1-4; Swadeshi have jumped up to Rs. 1,555. In miscellaneous companies, Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 94; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are unchanged at Rs. 575. The Bombay E. S. and Tramways Company ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 176; and preference shares to Rs. 190; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 295; and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 295; Kemps have changed hands at Rs. 181; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are unchanged at Rs. 810; Shivrajpure have changed hands at Rs. 22 1-2; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares after touching Rs. 89; have improved to Rs. 90; deferred shares are at Rs. 191; and preference shares have improved to Rs. 185. In railway companies, Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 695 C. D., Amritsar Pattis are steady at Rs. [illegible]; Tapty Valley at Rs. 542 1-2; Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 138; Central Provinces have improved to Rs. 75 and General Railways to Rs. 96. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS. LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 30th June 1912, were Rs. 3,330, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 30th June 1912, Rs. 87,920.

BOMBAY E.S. AND T. COMPANY.

The monthly statement of earnings for June 1912.

	Earnings for June, 1912	Increase or Decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction.....	1,86,307	+ 6,276	+ 3·49
*Electric Supply.....	73,392	+ 18,090	+ 32·71
Total.....	2,19,699	+ 24,366	+ 10·35
	Total Earnings from January 1912.	Increase or Decrease over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction.....	11,68,841	+ 71,889	+ 6.44
*Electric Supply ...	4,24,154	+ 1,09,537	+ 34·81
Total.....	16,12,995	+ 1,81,426	+ 12·67

* Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1912-1913 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
In July 1912.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	33,25,000	42,73,850	16,48,850	.....
Bombay	17,36,000	26,91,762	9,55,762	.....
In

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, July 5.

Mr. Borden landed yesterday, and received the welcome deserved. All efforts to draw from him a premature disclosure of his aims and plans were fruitless, and one cannot pretend to sympathy with those of one's own craft who did not foresee that the discretion imposed upon him would be faithfully observed. We are now face to face with one of the most memorable opportunities ever given to mankind. Canada, through her leading statesmen, claims "to take her full share in the Empire's world-wide mission." That is something far more, than the proffered assistance against a present menace. But in accordance with the genius of the race the first thing needful is to arrive at a working arrangement for defence and trade. Logical symmetry will come with experience. Let occasion be seized while she proffers her forelock, lest, later, she "turn a bald noddle."

This is the moment chosen by the "Manchester Guardian," the ablest mouthpiece of Liberalism, to urge the Colonial Secretary to refuse his sanction to the Reciprocity Agreement between Canada and the West Indies, in the name of the Free Trade "ju-ju." This paper would have the West Indies accept terms of reciprocity with the United States rather than with a British Dominion, lest, forsooth, American flour, on the one hand, should be made dearer to the Jamaican nigger, and, on the other, lest Canadian manufacturers should suck out some small advantage. This at a time when the approaching opening of the Panama Canal has aroused in every American heart the desire to grapple the Islands to their soul with hooks of steel: Thus do the advocates of Colonial autonomy show themselves true disciples of King George III, and Lord North. "Liberty consists in the right to do what we tell you," is their motto.

Industrious statisticians have figured it out that the Fleet assembled for the naval inspection at Spithead and subsequent manœuvres, makes up "thirty miles of ships." They will be an imposing spectacle; and if sea power consisted in the arithmetical exercise of reducing tons to miles, there would be little doubt that we may sleep quietly in our beds. Such calculations, however, always raise before our mind the spectre of the King who counted his ships from the rocky brow of Salamis—"and when the sun set, where were they?" Fortunately, for those who can see the hidden things, there are better grounds for confidence than can be derived from the sums of the statistician.

Two thousand Britons yesterday enjoyed the hospitality of the American Ambassador to celebrate Indepence Day. One can imagine the critic of a lesser breed regarding with wonder and even cynical amusement this readiness to rejoice over a national discomfiture, even though it took place nearly a century and a half ago. But in this matter all Britons have long recognised the workings of destiny, and no root of bitterness remains. Mr. Whitelaw Reid rejoiced in the fact that peace had reigned between the two nations for 100 years, and expressed the hope, in which we most fervently join, that the peace may continue unbroken for another century, and on through the centuries after that. We would also remind the Ambassador, in all courtesy, that, judging by the experience of the past, the fulfilment of his hope rests in the hands of his own people.

The Grand Old Man of Europe has to-day reigned as long as our own beloved Queen Victoria, and we pray that he may yet be spared to direct the affairs of his complex Empire for some years to come. The life of the Emperor Franz Josef is in some respects, the most valuable in the world. Ascending the Dual Throne in the Year of Revolutions, he has for sixty three years guided the Austro-Hungarian Realm with sure and steady hand, overwhelmed though he has been with private trouble and sorrow. Of him it may most truely be said that "old experience doth attain. To something of prophetic strain.

The bicenteriary of the Medical School of Trinity College, Dublin, has brought together a cheering concourse of famous men to do the old-school honour. Medicine, which Lord Rosebery celebrated this week as the noblest of the professions, owes a big debt to Irishmen, for it makes large demands on just the acuteness of insight and buoyancy of temper which they combine to a degree that is almost a monopoly. When we look back upon the long line of Goldsmith and Lever and others who were all Trinity men, and some of them medicoes we think ourselves of the long and shadowed vista in the College library lined with books and busts; and one wonders which afford the nobler stimulus—the thoughts that spell the future for us, or the monuments that raise up for us the examples of the past.

If the meeting of Kaiser and Tsar recalls, as a matter of historic interest, Skiernevice and the days of the Dreikaiserbund, it is regarded in this country as a picturesque event which may have interesting results; but it is regarded without the smallest jealousy or apprehension. The position of Russia in the European circle as the ally of France and the friend of Great Britain, is clearly defined and not to be shaken. The Western members of the Triple Entente" can only injure their relations with Russia by their own act, and, that being so, man look on the prospect if increased cordiality between the two Empires with unaffected sympathy. Russia has made a remarkable recovery from the disasters internal and external of seven years ago, and has asserted completely her place among the Powers of Europe. In that we may rejoice, for it is an important factor in the preservation of international equilibrium.

Now that the presidential contest is in full swing in the United States, special interest attaches to the appearance of "The American Government," by Frederic J. Haskin (Lippincott, 3s. 6d. net) a book full of facts about the actual work of the Federal Government. Some people complain that the President is poorly paid and poorly housed, but the annual appropriation for the upkeep of the White House amounts approximately to 86,000dols. The salary of the President is now 75,000dols. a year (£15,000). When Cleveland was President he was paid 4,166,66 2-3dols. a month. So accurate is the Treasury system of bookkeeping that the salary cheque of the Presideat was drawn for 4,166.66dols one month and 4,166.67, for the next two months. At the end of the term it was found that there was still due to President Cleveland the amount of one cent, so a cheque for that amount was drawn in his favour. That cheque has never been cashed, but is one of the souvenirs of the Cleveland home in Prince town, New Jersey. The Treasury Department of the United States handles more money than any other one institution on earth, and one of its most interesting duties is that of making money. It maintains an establishment known as the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in which an average of fully a million dollars a day is printed; the plates used are made with the most exacting care. The public is not permitted to see the engravers at work, nor does any one engraver prepare a whole plate. Out of the million or more dollars printed every working day in the year only one piece of paper went astray in fifteen years. It requires about thirty days to complete the intricate processes of getting a piece of paper money ready for circulation, during which time it is counted more than fifty times.

One half of 1 per cent. of the money going out from the United States Treasury never gets back. Uncle Sam maintains a force in the redemption bureau where torn, burned, or otherwise damaged currency may be redimed. From the San Francisco fire came many charred notes, the majority of which were redeemed, while bits of cloth taken from a man's stomach, and tiny shreds of green and yellow paper from a thrashing-machine have proved to be redeemable currency when brought under the keen eyes of Government experts. The average life of paper money in the United States is less than three years. The largest piece of paper money printed is the ten-thousand-dollar note. These are highly prized by the big banks as they occupy very little space in the vaults and are easily counted. How comparatively little counterfeit money there is shown by the fact that out of 3,000,000,000dols which passed through the hands of Treasury officials less than 12,000dols. worth of bad money was found.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery nourishing fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
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MAKERS OF
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CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
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FIVE CROWN PORT
An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

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MOTOR CARS.
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Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the
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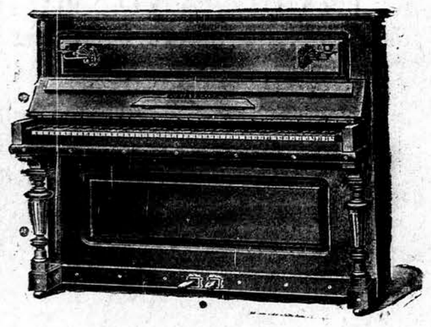
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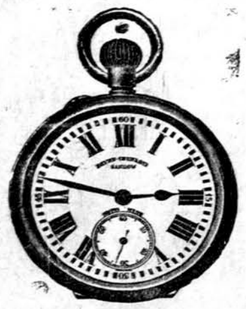

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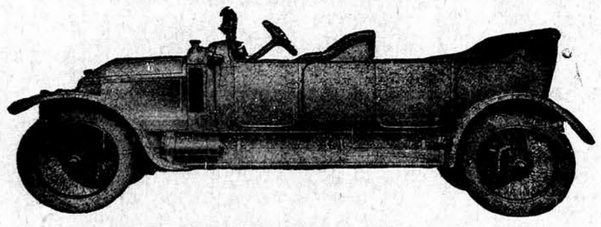

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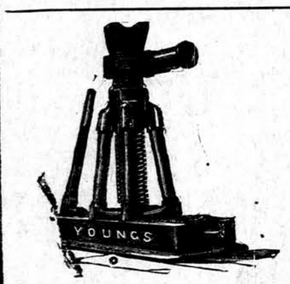

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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order 1s 4pence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

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SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure taste of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 4 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

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